HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,038—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
12th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
26th "	MONGOLIA	9500	......	......
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	......	......
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.
SIRA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coisprellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,096	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350 ; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	10th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	—	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class,	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6100	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

			Rs	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)		per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut...	"	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each...		"	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut...	"	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English		"	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality		"	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each		"	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut...	"	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ...	"	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only		"	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.		"	0	12
IMPERIAL		per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT		per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated ; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil ; 1 lb. Fondants ; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets ; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat ; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes ; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1 ; Superior Box of Crackers ; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc., as in Box No. 2 ; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEM GOLD JEWELLERY.

PENDANTS,
BROOCHES,
BANGLES,
NECKLACES,
EARRINGS, STUDS,
MUFF CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
SCARF PINS,
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

			Rs.	a.	
LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs. 16	8	per 100
" " "	II	... ...	" 13	2	" "
" " "	III	... ...	" 11	10	" "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	" 17	10	" "
" "	II	... ...	" 13	2	" "
" "	III	... ...	" 10	11	" "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	" 17	7	" "
"	II	... ...	" 13	8	" "
"	III	... ...	" 11	14	" "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ..	" 16	8	" "
" "	II	... ...	" 13	2	" "
" "	III	... ...	" 11	10	" "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.	FELICE CORNAGLIA.
MONGINI BROS.	D. C. OOMRIGUR.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.	D. D. BARIA,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
TOURING THE WORLD,
NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 7TH.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
DIRECT FROM AMERICA,
MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S
ELITE ANGLO-AMERICAN
TROUBADOURS,
A SELECT COMPANY OF
MUSICAL AND COMEDY
ARTISTS IN A REFINED
ENTERTAINMENT.

The Ideal Features and Choicest Gems of Music, Comedy, Polite Vaudeville and Burlesque, Brilliantly Blended, Presenting the following Artists :

MISS GEORGIA PUTNAM,
The Handsome American Burlesque Artiste.
MISS DORA GREY,
The Beautiful Vocalist and Soubrette,
MISS LENORE WHITE,
The Pleasing American Artiste in Classic Poses.
MISS HELEN COLLINS,
The Accomplished English Comedienne.
MR. GEO. VICTOR LOYDALL,
The Popular London Comedian Vocalist and Dancer, from the Principal Theatres.
MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,
The Well-known Baritone Vocalist and Operatic Artiste,
FROM THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON,
MR. ASHLEY BARTON,
The Eccentric Comedian.
MR. BYRD DOUGHERTY,
The Favourite American Author, Composer, and Pianist.

AN EVENING'S ENJOYMENT OF FRIVOLITY, JOLLITY, AND FANTASY, BRIGHT, NEW, AND UP-TO-DATE.

NOTE POPULAR PRICES.—Reserved Stalls Rs. 4; Dress Circle Rs. 3; Pit Chairs Rs. 2; Gallery Re 1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price to Second Seats.

Doors Open 9 P. M. Commence 9-30 P. M. Booking at SOUNDY and Co. Ld., Bombay.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY DEC. 3RD, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY DEC. 4TH.
EACH EVENING 9-30 O'CLOCK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Tour of the Parisienne Artistes.
GASPARD AND NEVA,
THE FAMOUS DUETTISTS,
FROM THE
"AMBASSADEURS" PARIS,
"THE ALHAMBRA" LONDON.
AND ALL THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS OF EUROPE.

MLLE. RENEE FLORE,
Comic Singer and Dancer of the Alcazar D'Ete
GASPARD & MLLE: NEVA,
In their favourite duets and various Comic Scenes.
PAUL FRANTZ,
Chief Composer of the GASPARD-NEVA Troupe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Stalls, Rs. 4 and 3; Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors half price. Plans at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway,
Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHAT IS THIS?
ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT ?

That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A
PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Rs. 2-8.
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2.
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Re 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.

UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

				Rs.
1 Prize	Cash			1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch			500
1 Do.	Cash			300
20 Prizes	,,	Rs.	20 each	400
100 Do.	,,	,,	10 ,,	1,000
200 Do.	,,	,,	5 ,,	1,000
200 Do.	,,	,,	4 ,,	800
523 Prizes			Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES. For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have tried Pitman for 1, 2, or 3 years and can't get up speed, or cannot read their notes, should take up the "Up-to-date Shorthand" when you may write at Verbatim speed in a few weeks. Thousands have accomplished this. "Pitmanites" die hard, but the "Up-to-Daters" are fully alive Studios at Bombay, Madras, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi, and will be all over India within another year.

CLEARANCE SALE at R. DITMAR'S LAMP WAREHOUSE, from 1st to 8th December only. Tremendous reductions to clear Surplus Stock.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

FIRST CLASS Rubber Tyred LANDAUS and VICTORIAS with pairs of horses to BE LET by the month at Bombay at moderate rates. Also good Phaetan and Tonga Daks for Mahableshwar and Panchgani.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM-ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office!

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

W M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

---

MEDICAL
GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses;—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,, 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year ...	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,,	3 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

---

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR
MAJOR'S
Vitaline
OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases :—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

☞ ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.

Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

GLENDALE ESTATE'S TEAS.
20 AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE!!!
XMAS PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

PARCELS of our SPECIAL XMAS BLEND TEA, finest quality, delivered FREE to any address in the United Kingdom at RUPEES EIGHT PER FIVE-POUND TIN. Order early to ensure delivery before Xmas. Apply to

THOMAS BROWN,
Manager, Glendale Tea Estate,
Runnymede P. O., Nilgiris.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

OOMER JAMALL VUYANI'S STABLES.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s. s. "Katoria," "Horseni" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," Bellasis Road. Fresh consignment is expected by every Mail.

Sole Proprietor,
OOSMAN JUMALL.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moolton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 ,, ,,
6 Months 4½ ,, ,,

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 15th July, 1903.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902.................................£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets.............................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income......................Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 1-8	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-8	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 13-16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	56 1-4	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·46 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	48 3-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= — 3-4
7 day market loans	3 5-8 pr ct	= — 1-4

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 3,50,000 a 1s. 4 1-16d.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £66 10s. = +10s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d. unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 = — 2s 6d
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-10 = — 5s
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0 = — 2s

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, D.-J. Buyers. 32s. 4 1-2d. = + 3d. Tone quiet.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. D.-J. Buyers 31s. 9d = — 3d Tone quieter.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-16 + 3-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamer Beckenham Yarra.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·40 plus 12. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed excited.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·28 + 27	6·25 + 26	6·24 + 26	6·23 + 26
Apl.-May	**May-June**	**June-July**	
6·21 + 25	6·21 + 25	6·18 × 25	
	July.-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	
	6·17 + 25	Nominal.	

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	75,000
Do. last year	56,000
Exports to Great Britain	41,000
Do. do Continent	21,000
Mid-Uplands	11·95 + 30
Futures, month of Dec.	11·57 + 16
Do. do. March	11·78 + 20

In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 1-2 + 5-16
Futures, month of March	11·86 New positions
Do. do. June	11·90 "
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 1st December, 1903 :—

Cotton	2,328 bales.
Wheat	30,851 cwts.
Linseed	3,271 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,888 "
Gingellyseed	24,859 "
Poppyseed	856 "
Groundnuts	839 "
Castorseed	5,439 "
Rice	13,957 "
Myrabollams	2,622 "
Cottonseed	11,422 "

BOMBAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills	3	Months	Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	127
Shanghai	30	do	do	177 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone. easier.
Cash ... ... 98·3
1st Settlement ... ... 98·0

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—			
Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0 to 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	32	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	31	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
91 per cent. Pissi Rs. 31 per candy.
Club No. 1 " 30 "
Hard Red " 23-8 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone........................ easier.
Estimated sales .... 5,000 bales
Imports .... 31,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·22 —6	6·19 —6	6·18 —6	6·17 —6
April-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
6·15 —7	6·14 —6	6·12 —6	6·11 —6
	Aug.-Sept.		
	5·19		

COTTON.—The market opened firm with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher. There was more enquiry from shippers, Broach being the quality most in demand and a line of Good was taken at Rs, 253 for 25th March delivery. At the close the market is easier and Sutta rates are Rs 249 for Good Broach and Rs 199 for Fully Good Bengals

In ready Cotton Mills and exporters continue in the Market and are paying full rates for nice lots.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	217	201	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	220	210	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	220	210	...	
Belati (M.-G.) description	240	232	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G,)	...	221	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	226	...	"
Akola do. Khamgaum do. fair staple Karanja do.	242	232	...	"
Khandwa	242	234	...	"
Damangaum Foolgaum (M-G.)	245	237	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	247	238	...	"
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	249	241	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	263	...	248	25 Mar.
Do. do.	261	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	246	236	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.)	244 231	234 220	... ...	" 25 Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	245	25 May
Westerns	...	...	235	"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger	4 23-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 1-8ex
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	26 1-8

AN item of journalistic news of considerable importance is published to the effect that Mr. W. J. Fisher, editor of the "Daily Chronicle," has resigned his position owing to changes in the organisation of the paper. Mr. Fisher has been editor since November 1899, when he succeeded Mr. H. W. Massingham.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HYND—November 23, at Newport, Fife, Mary Moir, widow of the late James Hynd, in her 64th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKINNON—November 27 at Morvyn, Simla, the wife of Mr W Mackinnon of a daughter.

SPICER—November 27, at Delhi, wife of J B Spicer, of the Bank of Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FEREAR—OLDHAM—November 10, at St George's Church, Hyderabad, Deccan, by the Rev S Johnston, Michael Lloyd Ferrar, Indian Army, only son of M Ll Ferrar, I C S, retired, to Maud Evelyn, only daughter of W P Oldham, C I E. I C S, retired.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water 9-56m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-5m. 4-8a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions,
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Arrival of H. E. Sir James Monteath, Victoria Terminus, 8 a.m.
Expected arrival of H. H. the Nizam, Victoria Terminus, 1-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Gaspard and Neva's Entertainment 9-30 p.m.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 6347, the daily average being 228 and new admissions 1,398. The patients comprised :—Parsees 752, Hindoos 3,870, Mahomedans 1,763, and Christians 462. Forty-four children were vaccinated.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Kagoshima Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2 p. m. on the same day.—Mails for Natal Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umzinto, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed, at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th inst, respectively.

THEFT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—On the arrival of the steamship Sultan in Bombay on Tuesday morning a third class passenger named Ali Kurrim Ibrahim reported to the police that while the vessel was about six days' journey from Bombay his box was broken open and twenty eight English sovereigns, two half sovereigns, one silver watch, a bond for Rs. 100, and some Portuguese coins were stolen therefrom.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Naroo Peeraji, a Hindu, aged sixty years, while crossing Bhendy Bazar Road on Tuesday was accidentally knocked down by a victoria belonging to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy and driven by his coachman Sittaram Vamdoo. One of the wheels of the carriage passed over his right leg fracturing the shin bone. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

POSSESSING SHORT MEASURES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Jones charged Shivadhar Raghubir, a hawker in salt, with possessing short measures for fraudulent uses. The evidence showed that the accused sold eight seers of salt to a purchaser in Fergusson Road on the 15th November. The salt on being measured again was found to be short, and information was given to the police, who on enquiries found that all the measures the accused possessed were short. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 30.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of November the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,279. The number of new admissions was 797 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	31	7	9	47
Vanias	104	33	32	169
Brahmins	94	11	10	119
Lohanas	20	1	3	24
Other castes	290	66	76	432
Total	519	118	130	797

The average daily attendance was 109.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JAITHA MOOLJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon certain creditors to show cause why their names should not be struck off the schedule. His lordship granted the application and directed the insolvent to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE MADAN LAL TALSIDAS SHA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel said that all the creditors had been served.

His lordship: One of the creditors has not been paid?

The Official Assignee said that the insolvent had paid the money; and that the creditor would get his due.

His lordship thereupon made the rule absolute.

RE HORMUSJI DADABHOY MISTREE.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE PEEROSHA MANEKJEE MARKER.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for the usual rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be given his discharge. The application was granted.

RE SHIVA KHUSHAL LOHAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula, on behalf of the insolvents asked for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why they should not be granted their discharge. The application was granted.

RE HAJI CASSUM KADARDINA.

Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of Haji Sabu Sidic and other creditors, applied that his clients be appointed special assignees of the effects of the insolvent. Counsel said that the insolvent had a large stock-in-trade in his godown, and a large body of the creditors supported the application.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, and observed that the Official Assignee in whom the estate was legally vested, was competent to wind up the estate.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the application with costs.

RE ALIBHOY YARBHOY MANIAR.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. D. B. Binning, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. The application was refused.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Albert Fetterle; Morar Sukhla Khatri; Dinshah Framjee Major; Mahashankar Parshotam Raval; Vanmali Jethabhai Khatri; Jetha Kurpal Sha; Nathu Bharmull and others; Guda Chunilal; and Sorabjee Hormusjee Daruvalla.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the court yesterday.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

Hirssenbux Khudabux, Rahimbux Chottay, and Tolram Tikaram were charged with performing part of the process of counterfeiting currency notes, abetting each other in the commission of the offences, and attempt at cheating. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. R. S. Pandit for the third accused. Corroborative evidence having been adduced, the prosecution was closed, and the case adjourned until this morning.

IT is reported that the Empress Dowager is in favour of the adoption of foreign dress by the Chinese people. Is this to inaugurate an era of bowler hats and American 'bends'? If so, China has our sympathy.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

ALFRED WILLIAM TORKINGTON, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, travelling in the East, again appeared yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charges of extortion, perjury, false complaint, and cheating preferred against him by Hormasji Maneckji Mehta, a mill store supplier and dealer in rubber goods in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Billimoria of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, defended the accused.

Hormasji Rustomji Omrigar, cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, said he remembered the occasion when the accused with his solicitor Mr. Dinshaw visited the shop of the complainant and made statements about telegraphic instructions from England as to a conviction by Mr. Sanders Slater. It was a deliberate falsehood if the accused said that he did not agree to any compromise at the time of the execution of the search warrant. He did not take legal advice that day. He consulted Mr Colah, solicitor, on the 7th January, 1903, before he paid the money to the accused. He did not see the invoices which had been signed by the complainant on the day of the search warrant. Witness first saw the invoices, with the words, Angus and Company, on one of them on the 8th January, when he saw Mr. Dinshaw. He had heard of them from his son Jehangir when the latter went to call witness at the instance of the complainant. Jehangir told him the words, Angus and Company, were inserted in a bill at the instance of one Kharas, under certain misrepresentations. Witness had also seen the words, Angus and Company, in another of Kharas' bills. Exhibit No. 6 A was signed by the complainant and so was the other bill of Kharas. Karanjia's bill was also produced before him for the first time on the 8th January along with Kharas' by Mr. Dinshaw. He did not know if accused proposed to file an information on Karanjia's bill. That bill did not contain the words Angus and Company. Mr. Dinshaw had spoken to him in the presence of the complainant about Kharas' bill on the search warrant day. That was the only bill he heard of from Mr. Dinshaw before the payment of money. It was not on hearing about Kharas' one bill only that he asked Mr. Dinshaw for settlement. He did not say that he would make every reasonable compensation to Messrs. Angus and Company for damage done to them. He asked complainant to show his books to the accused to see how much rubber he had imported. He had seen Mr. Framji, solicitor, before the matter was finally settled, and requested him to use his influence with Mr. Dinshaw to bring about a settlement. Witness believed Mr Framji did so. The accused asked for Rs 5,000 on the evening of the 6th January, but at his request to Mr. Dinshaw the amount was reduced to Rs. 4,500 which was paid to the accused in Mr. Dinshaw's presence. He asked for Karanjia's and Kharas' bills from Mr. Dinshaw when he paid the money. He got one of Karanjia's and one of Kharas' on the morning of the 8th January and destroyed them on the spot. Witness did think then that Kharas' bill constituted prima facie strong evidence against the complainant. That was not exactly the reason why he destroyed it.

Re-examined by Mr. Billimoria the witness said he demanded the bills as he had paid back the money for the goods purchased through Karanjia and Kharas. Kharas' bill which witness saw was a copy of the Exhibit No. 6 A. The interlineation in the Exhibit No 6 A appeared in the body of that bill. He saw the words Angus and Co. in Kharas' bill. There was only one item in Karanjia's bill, and he would have seen the words Angus and Company if it contained them. Karanjia's bill contained the words British Admiralty Quality.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, the witness said it was not true that after the notice to show cause why sanction should not be given to prosecute Torkington, he went to Mr. Dinshaw and offered to compromise. He did not instruct Mr. Colah to approach Mr. Dinshaw for the same. Witness swore and said that he did not offer to settle the present matter if accused would help the complainant against Angus and Company. It was not true that accused refused to have any such arrangement made.

Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Omrigar, examined by Mr. Billimoria, said on the 5th January Mr. Kharas came to his office and producing a bill told him that complainant had asked him to insert the word engine in one item and Angus in another. Witness altered the bill accordingly and had a new bill made out to that effect. Subsequently complainant informed witness that he had never authorised Kharas to get him (witness) make such alterations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, witness said it was no part of his duty to make out bills and had no authority to make any alterations in bills. At the time he altered Kharas' bill he knew that Messrs. Angus and Co. were manufacturers of belting and not of rubber goods. He knew that the alterations were not true but he made them relying on what Kharas had told him.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

757,02—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Solomon—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616,03—Tyabji D and Co—Sonaluxmi vs Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai—Mirza and M—Part heard
626,03—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Sonaluxmi—Tyabji D and Co

For Dismissal.

21,101 51,03—Kanga and P—Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee vs Kaikhusaroo Maneckjee—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53,'2—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Setna vs Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.
411,'2—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co
469,02—Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Fitale vs Manekbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V
487,00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji P and K
23,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)
561,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short Cause)
498,01—Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co
35,03—In person a pauper—Rajabathy Manji vs Hassam Alloo Mahomed
567,02—Hiralal D Rughunath Venketesh vs Ramchandra alias Babaji Sakharam and another—In person—P Raghavaya
546,02—Little and Co Runsordas Dharsey and others vs T J Strangman—Matubhai J and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

660,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Birjee and another vs Ba Rattonbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G—Part heard
365,01—Daphtary and F—Takersey Samjee and others vs The Lord Reay Mills and another—M J and M and Dickshit D and S—For postponement.
185,01—Khandarao S and L—For pauper—Taibai vs Narayen Harischandra—Pestonjee R and K.
46,00—Pestonjee R and K—Joolekhabai widow and another vs Latiff Hajee Sumer and others—Kanjee and Patel
537,01—Daphtary and F—Haridas Naronjee vs Porshotum Naronjee—Thakurdas and Co.
585,01 and 5.6,01—Thakurdas and Co—Purshotum Narronjee vs Goculdas Narronjee and others—Daphtary and F.
165,03—Payne and Co—Sayed Hoosein Syed Nubeesa and others vs Syed Balabhai Syed Abdool and others—R P Mehta.
842,01—Vakila and G—Maaulal Haridas vs Sadiram Ramjidas and another—Captain and W.
711,02—Manekalal and J—Perosha R Jussawalla vs Shapurjee S Jussawalla—K D Shroff.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madon and others—Craigie L and O—Part heard.
634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabaij vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co
601-02—Payne and Co—Sadick Hoosein and another vs Haji Sooleman Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co
369 03—Unwalla and P—Kaikhusbru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co
523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer
638-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S
800,03—Nanu and H—Haji Sarfudin bin Gulam Mahomed Gattay vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Ghattay and others—Sorabjee and J.
163,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonjee J Horsmusjee and others—Pestonjee K and D.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Municipality specially convened to consider the revised tenders received for electric lighting and traction in Rangoon, a resolution was adopted recommending the local Government to grant a license to the Brush Electrical Company, which the Municipal Engineer considered the most favourable tender out of the four tenders received.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN FISCAL INTERESTS.

THE "Voice of India," referring to Sir M. Bhownaggree's letter to Mr. Chamberlain on Indian fiscal interests, remarks :—Is Mr. Chamberlain really unable to form any opinion as to how his fiscal proposals would affect India? That he has had no opportunity of acquainting himself with the opinion of the India Council or the Government of India or of any other representative authority is true enough. But he is not now engaged in merely voicing the ascertained opinion even of his own country: if he were in a position to prove that India would benefit by his scheme, would he be slow to say so, having regard to the place which India occupies in the Empire? Sir M. Bhownaggree did well to call his attention to a few salient facts relating to Indian fiscal interests and in the absence of a better authority representing Native opinion, no English statesman will refuse to attach to the views of the only Indian Member of Parliament the weight which they must carry. Sir M. Bhownaggree puts the whole situation in a nut-shell. Indian exports "consist mainly of raw materials and wheat." Mr. Chamberlain does not propose to tax the former and he cannot propose to put a heavy duty on the latter. What gain will preference on an insignificant scale bring India? As regards "tea, indigo and other of her principal products," to which Mr. Chamberlain refers in his reply, Lord Northbrook has already explained how matters stand. Preference to our manufactures in England is useless, for we are not a manufacturing nation. As for imports if in consideration of the little benefit that we may derive from England's preference in our favour we discriminate against foreign imports, we shall only be taxing ourselves without any equal corresponding advantage.

The "Rast Goftar," says :—Mr. Chamberlain's attention has been drawn by member for India to the fact that while India exports wheat and raw materials she imports goods to the extent of about 350,00,000 sterling, a good proportion of which is articles of foreign manufactures. Then again India has no manufactories and for a good while yet will not have many to produce for home consumption of articles which are being imported from outside. It is, therefore, not clear what India will gain, at least in the immediate future, from Preferential Tariffs. We are convinced that, for the nascent industries of India, some modified form of Protection is essential. But it will be one thing for her to enter into the Union as a free and independent party enjoying the liberty to obtain her own conditions, and another to being dragged into it as an appanage of the British Crown, not counting for much in the consideration of Imperial Statesmen.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

Speaking of the late Sir Charles Pritchard, the "Voice of India" states :—In Sir Charles Pritchard the Government of Bombay lose one of their ablest hands, and the Civil Service one of the most masterful characters. His Abkari policy was, we believe, wrong; it is to that policy that Bombay largely owes the decline of the toddy trade and the increase in the consumption of ardent spirits. Those alone, who know the home life of our people and the value of cheap abundant food-drink like toddy, especially for the rural classes and tribes inhabiting hills and forest can appreciate the harm done by this policy. But Sir Charles Pritchard held another view, and with his strength of mind he carried everything before him, The story would be long that could tell his defiance of public opinion and of superior authority alike.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

Referring to the appointment of two additional members to the Supreme Council, the "Voice of India" says :—Two more Additional Members have been appointed to the Viceregal Council to help in the deliberations over the Universities Bill—Dr. Bhandarkar for Bombay and Mr. Bilderbeck for Madras. Lord Curzon is evidently determined that there shall be as grand a display of expert ability on the side of Government as there apparently was against the reforms recommended by the Commission. The Bill will be passed amidst a brilliant discharged of academic fireworks. The various Universities have been asked to give their opinions on the Bill.

The "Gujerati" remarks :—It is now perfectly clear that the so called reform of University education consists simply in enlarging the functions of the Universities on paper at any rate for the present and centralising the whole system of higher education in the hands of Government by officialising the Senates and Syndicates under the plausible pretext of bringing colleges into closer touch with Universities. This kind of legislation does not cost much. A considerable portion of the proposed annual grant of five lakhs will be absorbed by Government Colleges which are as yet any thing but model institutions and Missionary Colleges, and some crumbs will no doubt fall to indigenous colleges. But how all this can be called by the ambitious name of reform of University education is more than we can see.

LORD CURZON IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

After referring to the history of Russia in Asia in her struggle for supremacy with Great Britain, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses on the consequences of the demonstration of the Viceroy in the Persian Gulf :—His claquers in the Indian and British Press may extol his utterances to the skies. They may eulogise his so called statesmanship. They may sing pæans of praise for his alleged matchless diplomacy and so forth. To us, who look far ahead, from the analogy of past events during the last half a century, all these are meaningless. They who so praise these hollow sounding utterances are exceedingly short-sighted, for they seem to be incapable of judging the consequences of the policy to follow in the near future, If History be past politics, then we say these press trumpeters and others of the Curzonic cult on foreign affairs have read those politics to no purpose when they endorse every word of what the Viceroy has said. We read them in a different way. We say that the Viceroy is piling the faggots for a new Asiatic conflagration which shall irresistibly overtake England in Asia a few years hence. As we have said before Russia may be slow in her action but she is sure. She goes with a steadfast aim and purpose to fulfil what she believes to be her destiny.

LAMP-LIGHT WATERING OF THE ROADS.

The "Rast Goftar" is not satisfied with the present practice of watering the roads and states: Whether it is a standing order of the Municipality that, during the cold weather, the roads in the native town should be watered after sundown when it gets fairly dark, or after the Municipal lamps are lit, is not known, but if there is such an order it should be cancelled at once and these roads, like the Esplanade, Hornby and Cruickshank roads which are punctually watered about 4 p.m. or so every day, should be taken in hand about that time. It is but too well known that the cold weather generally ushers in sickness of some kind or other, and fever in particular—and these wet roads, which are usually over watered in the cold weather and made quite slushy, and consequently must remain damp all night—are the very identical agencies needed to feed and convert the fever into other kinds of sickness. The watering should therefore begin much earlier to be completed before sunset and before the lamps are lit.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	3	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	3	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	9	11	87
Total plague deaths to date	263,181	215,719	
Same date last year	22	20	17

WITH the launch of the "Baltic," which is to be placed in the water at Belfast by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at the end of the present month, the White Star Line will own the largest steamship afloat, a distinction which the White Star Line have held since January, 1899, by the successive launches of the Oceanic, Celtic, and Cedric. The Baltic is a vessel of 24,000 tons gross—that is, 3,000 tons larger than the Cedric and Celtic, and 4,000 tons in advance of the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain J E T Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Suda, 3,409 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,011 tons Captain J Collier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 3rd November via coast ports, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's Steamer Oceanien 2,103 tons, Captain E Guionnett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo passengers. She sails to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A D Storey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, 16th November, via Aden, with a general cargo and Mrs Terry D'Souza, Miss D'Souza and 8 children, and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 668 tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mrs. T M Jewanjee, Mrs Cross, Mr P C Demetree, Mrs F Oman and 3 children, Mr Aga Syed Jadin Mr Jewanji's two children, and 89 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle		Royal Navy
" Pomone	Comdr Harry Jones	....	....
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	----	----
Do	No 102	----	----
Do	No 103	----	----

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Rance	3634	Corran			T M & Co
Pekin	2832	Longden			P & O Co
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Robers			P & O Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Boscombe	2433	Taylor			K N & Co
Dagestan	2212	Todd			W & A G & Co
Vienna	2653	While			F Muir & Co
Nawab	2041	Sandilands	Calcutta		T M & Co
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reeder			W & A G & Co
Katoria	663	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Highland	1595	Dawson			Shaw Wallace Co
Baron Cawdor	2053	Durkee			Bombay Co
Arrayo	2307	Plan			R A Yule & Co
Dott	630	Gyemere			Bombay Co
Booldana	2144	Cunningham			M M & Co
Ikhona	3383	Wilsher			M M & Co
Begonia	2346	Rutherford			T M & Co
Moshtari	1110	Storey			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macaulay	17.5	Goodwin	Antwerp	15-12	F M & Co
C	Djibonti	2720	Prual	Havre	7-12	K N & Co
H	Sultan	1781	Tam	Zanzibar	8-12	A Strandes
K	Meteor	2646	Vetlineke	Genoa	6-12	W&A G&Co
P	Queen Louise	2170	Heno	Rotterdam	10-12	K N & Co
P	Puri	287	Raffin	Goa		H Ahmed
Q	Springwell	1925	Chisholm	Antwerp	3-12	M M & Co
	30 Tons Crane.					
	Sydney	2077	Blanc	Colombo	8-12	M Maritimes
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	4-12	Shep'd & Co
	Ponani	552	Mahmed	Bhownagar	5-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Zoroaster	2314	Evan	London	12-12	T M & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Atrey	Liverpool	5-12	W&A G & Co
3	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Japan	4-12	N Y Kaisha
5	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Japan	8-12	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	-12	P & O Co
7	Scindia	2050	Butler	Karachi	3-12	M M & Co
8	Loodiana	2124	Hartley	Stream	4-12	M M & Co
9	Argenfels	3658	Wilkens	K'chi	4-12	Glade & Co
10&11	Oceanien	2104	Guionneth	Marseilles	2-12	M Maritimes
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	London	12-12	P & O Co
15	Kerbela	1458	Watson	P Gulf	8-12	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Paolas ....B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Scindia s	Butler	Rangoon
	Moshtari s	Storey	Jeddah, Nov 16
	Oceanien s	Guionnet	Sydney, Nov 9
	Nizam s	Collier	Calcutta, Nov 3

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Tonawanda s	Brown	Novorossisk
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai
	Islanda s	Anderson	Calcutta
	Ouda s	Tyrrell	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Katoria, Williams, for Persian Gulf.
" Oceanien, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Moshtari, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kerbela, for Persian Gulf, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 1.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sunda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

THE Austrian Lloyd steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi, on the morning of the 1st inst., and may be expected to arrival here on or about 9th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Don. Balduino which left Bombay on the 15 Nov, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—95 bales wool C Nanjee; 100 bales cotton waste N Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton fly P Heerjee and Co; 2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 10 bales wool J Karra; 34 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 30 bales wool J Doongersey; 1007 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2155 cwt cottonseed K N xon and Co; 109 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 8 bales wool Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—90 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co: 2000 cwt mussoor and 600 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher; 10 bales hides P E Boyce.

FOR HULL.

Zoroaster s—737 cwt castorseed and 5000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed G Madhowjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—200 cwt gum G Sojpal; 509 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 1000 cwt castorseed Ernst Lam and Co; 200 cwt gum Govindjee Sojpal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—509 cwt crushed myrabollams Wagjee Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—110 bales Cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co 1400 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Nuteon s—2000 cwts Gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 125 tons P K Lalkaka and Co

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co
Kagoshima Maru s- 21 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 150 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 800 bales cotton Tata and Co; 5 bales cotton F Fischer and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ragoshima Maru s—5½ cwts moyee teetls C M Bhesania

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—150 cwts Myrabollams M Tokersy; 2 cwts byssbale X M Jaffer and Co; 35 cwts Sharkfins Aallarakhia and Co; 300 bales twist S Noordin and Co; 12 cwts solarus; 84 cwts by sabale A Jooma and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—200 bales twist R Carjee and Co; 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 3rd December.

There will be a Parade next Tuesday the 8th instant, at the Queen's Statue, Telegraph Office, 7 a.m.

A rehearsal for Escort duty will be then practised and members are requested to be punctual.

Dress—Drill order with arms.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 5th December :—

A Class Yachts, Handicap Race (Time in hand) course No. 5 reversed distance 8-8 miles scratch boat to start at 3 p.m.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race course No. 2 distance 6-6 miles to start at 3-20 p. m.

Tomtit Class Race course No. 2 distance 6-6 miles to start at 3-5 p.m.

Ships Boat Race Service Rig to start at 2-30 p. m., course from Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy round P. & O. Mooring Buoy B off Cross Island bearing both marks to Port and back to the Committee vessel distance 7 miles.

Entries close at noon on Friday the 4th instant.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

LADIES' COSTUME MATERIALS.

WORSTEDS Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".

CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4 per yard in 60 SHADES.

ROYAL NAVY SERGES.

OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS

Six Patterns, in Blue or Black with WHITE line, ALSO MADE in the NEWEST SHADES.

SUITINGS.

Why do persons so frequently SEND ORDERS for CLOTHS from England to us?

BECAUSE

They wish to get the best Value for their Money, and find that nothing but PURE WOOL Materials can provide it. We are constantly asked to send CLOTHS to England (even by post), but it would be much Cheaper if you were to purchase them before going Home and take them with you. Even if postage has to be paid, however, the quality of our Cloths makes it worth while to incur the expense. Most of our English Customers believe that it is so.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!! KOSSI SILKS!!!

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.

THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND."

It is not a school, or a class; you come for ten minutes; take your lesson, and return smiling the next day for another lesson. It is so easy. You laugh at its simplicity. Over 500 have been enrolled in Bombay including the Judges and Pleaders of the High Court.

A challenge was advertised—and is still open (see any Bombay or Madras Daily Paper) for 6 pupils of the "Up-to-date Shorthand" with 6 weeks' teaching, against 6 pupils of Pitman teaching of 6 months, for Rs. 1,000 aside, the winning pupils to have the Rs. 2,000, yet Pitmanites dare not accept. This offer is open to the whole of India.

1st Lesson write any word. No BOOKS TO BUY.
4th „ do 40 words a minute.
11th „ do 120 „
21 Lessons for full course—6 weeks' study.

The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for ulcourse in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

Lessons by Post, or by Peon messenger, same terms and just as easy to learn.

The Studios are opened from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal,
Late Special Reporter in the British
Houses of Lords and Commons and High Courts.

STUDIOS:—
Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Madras, Y.M.C.A. Buildings.
Poona, 11, Main Street, Camp.
Ahmedabad, 497, Reid Rd. Kalupure.
Karachi, Preedy St.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATI, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS
FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1904.

Passages Booked by:—

P. & O., MAIL. HALL LINE. CITY LINE. ANCHOR LINE. ITALIAN LINE. AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.	Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.

PASSAGES for non-liners registered on application. Baggage received, shipped and stored at low rates. Passengers met on arrival at Railway Stations.

For particulars and sailings apply to

COUTTS & CO.
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
103—5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Bombay, July, 1903.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1903.

"IMPOVERISHED INDIA."

A NEAT little preface introduces Mr. Enthoven's new volume of Financial and Commercial Statistics. He adds to it a summary table showing the progress of the country during the last twenty years. Since 1880-81 the consumption of salt has increased from twenty-seven to thirty-seven maunds; the savings banks deposits have quadrupled; the mileage of railways open has grown from 9,200 to 25,900; the letters, packets, and newspapers transmitted through the post office, as well as the revenue of the Department, have more than doubled; and the telegraphic messages are now four times as numerous as in 1880-81. Cotton mills have grown from 58 to 201 and jute mills from twenty to thirty-six; the production of coal is seven times as great, while the output of petroleum has increased from one and a half to fifty-six and a half million gallons. The export of Indian manufactured goods has grown from sixty to 263 million rupees in value, while the total trade, import and export, is now valued at 2,502 million rupees, compared with 1,381 million rupees in 1880-81. This is not the place, writes Mr. Enthoven, "to draw inferences from these facts; but they do not seem entirely in harmony with some recent theories of the gradual impoverishment of the country owing to the pressure of Home charges, the ravages of agricultural distress, or other adverse influences." Very likely not; but figures in the hands of either an expert or an unscrupulous person can be made to demonstrate anything, and probably the parents of those recent theories will prove to their own satisfaction that Mr. Enthoven's figures materially support their case. At the best figures are misleading, and we find in the very first paragraph of the report the population of the country set down at 294,346,046. This as compared with 287,358,608 in 1891. But we learn that the former figure includes the populations of Aden and the Nicobars which were excluded from the former returns, and the population of India proper is 294,276,423. The population of British territory is 230,103,902 compared with 221,280,663 in 1891, the increase of the decade being about two-fifths of the increase indicated by the census of 1891 over that of 1881, and, no doubt, says the compiler, the reduction is, in a material degree, to be assigned to the effects of famine and plague, the former having hardly been absent from one or more regions of the Empire since 1894 and plague having been epidemic in various regions since the autumn of 1896.

The revenue of the country is shown to have risen in the past 26 years from six hundred and nineteen and three-quarter millions to approximately 1,153½, the increase being over 86·11 per cent. Much of this increase was contributed by the railways, but excluding railways the revenue increased by 55·86 per cent and the expenditure by 38·39 per cent. Land revenue constituted 31·57 per cent of the whole in the first and 24·04 per cent in the last year of the series. It is not of rapid growth, the revenue being settled permanently in Bengal and some other tracts and for terms of years elsewhere. Forest revenue increased by over twelve millions, the net revenue having trebled itself Salt revenue has grown by 26 millions, but only by ten per cent in the last ten years. Further Mr. Enthoven tells us that the effect of the reduction of eight annas on the duty on salt is expected to entail a loss of revenue to the extent of 17·30 millions in the current year unless the consumption be stimulated by the reduction of duty, a result which we do not suppose is seriously anticipated. Receipts under excise increased by 167·1 per cent. Customs revenue naturally fluctuated with changes on the fiscal system, the import duties having practically ceased to exist from 1882 to 1894 except for liquors, arms, and opium, and a duty on petroleum imposed in 1888. Since the reimposition of the duties they have gradually but slowly increased after the fall which resulted in 1896 from the reduction to three and a half per cent. from five per cent. of the duty on cotton goods. Countervailing duties on sugar in recent years also contributed to the increase under this head. It is shown that of the twenty-six years for which figures are given there was a surplus in sixteen and a deficit in ten, the net result being a surplus of 158·73 millions of rupees. The share capital of the banks whose head offices are located in India, and which are exclusively Indian, increased by 15·83 in the last ten years. Adding the capital to the reserves in which the increase was much larger than the increase in capital, the increase in both combined was 38·32 per cent. in the decade. The capital and reserves of the joint-stock banks, apart from the Presidency Banks, increased in the decade by about 13¼ per cent, the increase in capital being in almost the same ratio as the increase in the reserves.

The chapters on the mill industries are instructive. Of cotton mills we find that at the end of 1902-03 there were in India 201 cotton mills, containing 43,676 looms and 5,164,360 spindles. Of this number 113 were exclusively spinning mills; four exclusively weaving mills, and in 84 both spinning and weaving were carried on. They employed 178,444 persons. Twelve of the mills with 233,284 spindles and 1,899 looms were closed in the year. The nominal capital of the mills is calculated at twelve millions sterling. Bombay Presidency possesses seventy per cent. of the mills, seventy per cent. of the spindles, and 75 per cent. of the looms. In native States and French territory there are twenty mills with 3,527 looms and 284,812 spindles. The industry dates from 1851 when the first mill was started. In the last twenty years the number of mills has increased by 172 per cent., and their working capacity has been proportionately augmented, the number of looms having increased by 169 and of spindles by 172 per cent. Jute mills number 36, with 17,091 looms and 350,130 spindles, all in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Woollen mills number but four with 669 looms and 25,236 spindles. The industry is shown to have expanded but slowly, there not being much demand for woollen goods except of a description which could hardly be made profitably in India in competition with European mills. Eight paper mills are in operation, which turn out 47 million pounds valued at something over sixty-four lakhs of rupees per annum. The capital employed has been trebled in the last twenty years, and the production and number of persons employed have increased about six-fold. In recent years there has been a depression in the industry owing to the importation into Bengal of cheap paper, made from wood-pulp, which is pronounced to be of more attractive appearance, if less durable, than paper made from grass, gunnies, and rags in the Bengal mills. The effect of the whole report is to demonstrate the industrial growth and development of the country, and certainly a very good case is made out. Famines come and epidemics, retarding progress for some time, but for some time only. The general rate of progress is steady and highly satisfactory.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

THE Corporation have considered the problem which is exercising the Improvement Trust in regard to the housing of the evicted. The Municipality has shown wisdom in declining to support the proposal that the Kennedy Sea Face should be utilised for this purpose, but they have exhibited little more discernment than the Improvement Trust in recommending a site which Government are not at present inclined to place at the disposal of the Trust. The recommendation that a portion of the north west-corner of the Parade Ground be made available for what are described as "semi-permanent" dwellings for the poor is distinctly less objectionable than the proposals to erect these structures on the Sea Face or behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. But Government have already intimated that they cannot agree to the Parade Ground or the Hospital plot being thus utilised, while the public feeling on the subject has placed the Sea Face out of the question Government while setting forth the objections to the use of the sites for which the Trust applied, suggested to that Authority a course which they might pursue without great difficulty. There are very obvious objections to the policy of relieving the congestion of one section of the city by introducing the evil into another area where the ultimate results in the shape of disease are likely to be more widespread. Government recognising this aspect of the question suggested that a semi-temporary camp should be erected on the Agripada Estate or on other available open ground in that neighbourhood, and that measures should be taken to induce the displaced people to migrate there. It was pointed out that the tramways afford easy access to the docks, and that special arrangements for cheap fares and suitable services could probably be made with the Tramway Company. So far as appears from the published records of the Board's proceedings all that was done upon that representation was to make a further application for the use of the ground behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. If Government had not already indicated their inability to permit this plot to be utilised the objections of the hospital authorities would suffice to produce a refusal of the Trustees' request. In the long run the action suggested by Government, even if the local authorities paid for the conveyance of the people to and from their work, would be cheaper for the city than their retention within the heart of Bombay. It would be better still if the opportunity were taken to make a beginning with that removal of numbers of the population to land outside the island so desirable in the interests of the public health. There is plenty of land available on the mainland convenient to the railway. And as we have previously urged, compared with the present drain on the public purse by measures which admittedly fail to accomplish their purpose, it would even be profitable to give the evicted citizens free railway passes to and from their work as an inducement to them to migrate to healthy dwelling places outside the city. But proposals of this nature seem too effective for the Improvement Trust or the Corporation to realise at present, and the public may be thankful if between the two authorities nothing more serious happens than the location of a crowd of evicted people on a corner of the Parade Ground. We have hopes, however, that Government will insist on a much more satisfactory solution of the difficulty which confronts the Trust.

AUTOMOBILE PROGRESS.

THE history of the development of the automobile becomes more and more interesting as time goes on. There seems to be no limit to the number of manufacturers of the various descriptions of mechanical road vehicles now upon the market, and it is certain that the limit of the possibilities of this means of transport has not been reached. Recently before the Society of Arts, Mr. W. Worby Beaumont, M. I. C. E., read a paper containing a very complete resume of the most important types of the automobile, showing by what devious paths the present high speed car had been arrived at, and how the present highly efficient steam lorry, which is in such common use in the commercial world, has been evolved. To the general public Mr. Beaumont's remarks on the question of speed will be particularly interesting. It is rather a remarkable fact that one type of high speed car is the outcome of the original experiments in connection with the construction of the motor cycle. In the beginning these motors were regarded with much suspicion; now by a combination of four such motors on one crank shaft as much as 16 horse power has been developed and there are still great possibilities in store for the voiturette of this type. It is apparently in the direction of this kind of engine that the highest of high speeds will be attained, and it is significant that the motor manufacturer, notwithstanding the tacit warnings of fatal accidents, legislative restrictions, and magisterial fines, is still bent upon developing engines of even greater potentiality than those which are now in use. Mr. Beaumont has evidently no sympathy with those who object to the high speed car. Speaking of the additional cost entailed in augmenting the horse-power of any particular motor, he says: "There is another and a heavy cost, namely, occasional forced contribution to the rates or wherever the fines go to when extorted on a technical breach of the speed law. Speed, however, is not always the cause of this last expense, it is sometimes the word of magisterial persecution in which there is no truth, and sometimes it is the penalty of slow speed and obedience to servants demoralised by servitude under unjust and interested magistrates who put a heavy load of prejudice in one of what ought to be the evenly balanced scales of justice." It may or may not be that some magistrates are inclined to view the whole race of motorists with disfavour, but it is quite certain that when speed is catered for and when labour and thought are being expended on evolving it the speed law will be broken. Fortunately, the greater the speed the greater the cost of the vehicle. The number of high speed automobiles, therefore, may be reasonably expected to decrease as the cost increases. There seems to be a great future before the motor waggon for heavy traffic, and in regard to one of the difficulties connected with this style of vehicle Mr. Beaumont says —"If the motor waggon for carrying heavy loads is to be successful for distributing goods mainly on the same roads day by day, we shall have to meet these vehicles half way, and recognise the necessity for tram plates which will not interfere with other traffic, or tramways of some form off the beaten track of other traffic, so that the motor waggons shall be able to run from docks and railway stations to the mills or other loading or unloading destinations." Whether the motor waggon will ever become such a common feature of daily life as to render the carrying out of such a suggestion necessary and practicable remains to be seen. However, it is not likely that in the immediate future it will be adopted.

THE INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

FAVOURABLE reports continue to be received from the cultivators of the various provinces of India. Recently there appears to have been little or no rain in most parts of the country, but fortunately there are few places that are not well supplied with water. The standing crops in Madras are doing very well, although in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore the growing plants are still suffering from the effects of excessive rain. The early crops which are now being harvested are giving fair outturns. In Bengal the sowing of the spring crops and the harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Prospects generally are favourable. Harvesting has been completed in the United Provinces and threshing and winnowing have begun. Cotton picking is also in progress and the sowing of poppy and pressing of sugar-cane continue. Similar operations are also in progress in the Punjab. The outturn of cotton has been above the average in Jullundur and good in all other districts but Shahpur. Grasshoppers have caused some damage to the standing crops in Sialkot and in Mooltan insects have occasioned damage to the standing crops. Spring sowings have nearly been completed in the North-West Frontier Province and the prospects of the standing crops are normal in that area. In the Central Provinces the harvesting of the autumn crops is still in progress and spring sowings are now approaching completion. Germination has been good up to the present and the standing crops are doing well. The outlook is satisfactory in Mysore, Hyderabad, and Kashmir. In Central India slight damage has been done by vermin in parts of Indore but elsewhere the crops are flourishing. A light rainfall, which has benefited the crops, has fallen in Burma. The reaping of wet weather paddy is becoming general, the early wet weather harvest having been completed. In Assam the reaping of early transplanted rice is nearly finished and the outturn generally is good. There have been no remarkable fluctuations in prices.

WITH regard to the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta tests are being applied to the site near the Cathedral with a view to ascertaining what weight of foundations and superstructure the ground will bear.

A TELEGRAM from the Head Office says that the proposal to reduce the capital of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs, in order to make provision for a shortage in assets, was unanimously carried, at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held on Tuesday.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES, who arrived at Bombay on Friday last, has been deputed to India, says the "Westminster Gazette," for the purpose of inspecting the Army medical arrangements here, and to see what it is necessary to do to perfect the Military Hospitals.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON and the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, who have been making a tour in Assam, reach Calcutta to-day.

IN his new work on "Hawthorne and His Circle," Mr. Julian Hawthorne makes what the "Westminster Gazette" rightly describes as a remarkable confession. Some years ago, it seems, he received a letter from Liverpool asking him to identify, from a photograph, the house in Rock Park in which he and his father had lived, with a view to the affixing of a mural tablet. He proceeds as follows:—"All the houses in Rock Park had been turned out of the same mould, and I knew no more than my interrogator which was which. But I reflected that the committee had been put to trouble and expense for photographs, postage stamps, and what not, and that all that was really wanted was something to be sentimental over. So rather than disappoint them I resorted to a kind of "Sortes Virgilianae;" I shut my eyes, turned round thrice, and made a mark at hazard on the line of photographs. The chances against my having hit it right were only four to one; the committee were satisfied, the pilgrims have been made happy, and it is difficult to see where harm has been done." It will be interesting to see whether Liverpool takes notice of this startling avowal, and whether the "plaque" will be withdrawn, pending inquiries and verification.

REALITIES IN THE BALKANS.

IN AN INSURGENT CAMP.

[BY GEORGE LYNCH.]

EARLY yesterday morning I set out from Rilo monastery accompanied by Peter Georgieff, a prominent insurgent Stomataff, one of the Macedonian Committee, a guide, and a recruit who was going to join one of the bands It was a fast day at the monastery, so we went outside and had an early breakfast at the "Thieves Kitchen," in the little "pub" outside. It consisted of boiled milk and brown bread—eggs are not to be had up here. We were going to a place about five hours distant, where various bands were assembling to be in readiness to cross the frontier as soon as they receive the order from General Tsoncheff. Our path lay right up the valley, and for four or five miles ran along by the torrent at the bottom. It was a glorious morning, and nothing could surpass the grandeur of the scenery. We were passing through a forest of great pine-trees, thick and dark. Every now and again we would get a glimpse of the blue or snow-clad mountains. Then we came to a clearing which used to be a favourite spot with the late Princess, the wife of Prince Ferdinand, who came frequently to the monastery and there is a little summer-house where she was in the habit of reading or working while her children played about. Above this the gorge narrows, the right-hand side an almost perpendicular wall of pine-trees, the left a wall of rock bare except in a few crevices and on the summit, where a few solitary pine-trees have managed to gain foothold.

Here, writes Mr. George Lynch, the special correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette", we crossed the torrent, and began the ascent of the pine-tree side. A barely distinguishable track zigzagged up through the rocks. I never thought that horses could have climbed up such a place, but these little Bulgarian ones are simply marvels of agility. My horse "Arthur Balfour" rose immensely in my estimation as I watched his performance. It was ticklish work in places where the rocks were smooth and sloped at a nasty angle, or where the path at the height of the dome of St. Paul's ran along places that seemed to overhang the abyss below. Near the highest point of our climb the scenery was very grand. The cliff was so steep that the tops or branches of the lower trees in a storm must brush the roots of these above. Enormous dead trunks or uprooted trees lay strewn about or jammed and held up by the others in unexpected positions. The mountain opposite appeared quite close, so wonderfully clear was the air, and at the bottom of the ravine the torrent danced and foamed in the sunlight. It was indeed the forest primeval; except the little, half-distinguishable path there was no sign of man ever having been there. Then we began to descend again, or, more correctly perhaps, went on horizontally and came on the torrent again at a higher level. At a spot where there was a flat patch of grass for our horses we stopped about one o'clock and lit a fire to prepare our dinner. There was no lack of dry fuel, and we had brought some mutton with us. I then got a lesson in brigand cooking. First, two stakes the shape of the letter Y were stuck into the ground at the windward side of the fire; then a long branch was cut, the bark peeled off, and it was sharply pointed at one end. The meat, which had been cut up in pieces, was threaded on this branch "en brochette," the ends of the branch were rested in the Y shaped stakes, and the branch was slowly twisted round.

After that five hours ride in the nipping morning air, I tell you that brigands' "brochette" looked fine sizzling and throwing out little bombs of juice into the fire. It was better than a sherry-and-bitters or a vodka as an appetiser to go to leeward of the fire and just get the perfume of the burning pine-branches and roasting meat. The chefs of the Savoy or Carlton or Delmonico's never served a meal that was more thoroughly appreciated. It was delightfully warm in the sun although we were close to the snow, and, after doing justice to our dinner and watering our horses, it was with reluctance we tore ourselves away. From that on we continued along the bed of the ravine, and in about an hour came on an outpost of the insurgent camp, where four men were picketed on a rocky point. They were picturesque-looking brigands, bristling with bandoliers and knives, and one of them went back to fetch the chief of the nearest band. Instead he brought one of the heads of the secret organising committee, a gentlemanly young fellow who spoke French and was dressed in a thick grey woollen suit, with a military collar and green facings, who led us up to the camp. Passing through a thick screen of shrubs, we suddenly came on the encampment. Rifles were stacked in rows with military precision, and the men were standing around, as they were just preparing to march off on their way across the frontier.

As I inspected them carefully I very soon came to the conclusion that they were a most workmanlike lot. They were all strong and well-built and looked as hard as nails. They nearly all wore round caps of short wool, very like astrakhan; they had very thick woollen jackets buttoned up to the throat; two bandoliers each full of cartridges; small knapsacks and, some of them, sheepskin cloaks or jackets. On their legs they wore thick woollen trousers, and white puttees or gaiters down to their feet, or thich stockings coming up to their knees, and on their feet invariably the turned-up sandals called "opintzi," strapped on with narrow leather straps similar to those around their legs. Their rifles, which they kept in good order, and which simply shone with elbow-grease, were of various patterns—Mannlichers a few Mausers, and the old pattern Russian rifle—a long and heavy weapon, firing a bullet that ought to have stopping-power sufficient to stop an express train.

The men were of all ages, from a wiry and active-looking man of seventy-four—a Macedonian who had come all the way from Servia to fight—to young fellows of about eighteen. A few of them had bayonets and most of them carried knives in their belts: nearly all of the cartridges were of black powder—only one or two who carried Mausers had smokeless powder, so far as I could make out. This is certainly a great drawback and a handicap to them as it would be an immense advantage to them if they could pot away at the Turks from their rocks without every shot locating them, as must be the case now. And what a kindly, genial lot of fellows they are! They are unused to visitors and were glad to see one. They produced their bombs, of which they were evidently proud, and I was introduced to the old volunteer of seventy-four, who shook me with both his hands, and when he learned that I had come from England, he said; "Ah, you have liberty enough and to spare there! I wish you could end us a little of it to Macedonia.

As I watched them file past, as fine a body of men physically as any country could produce—Macedonians gathered from various parts outside Macedonia—I wished I had beside me some of these men who appear to believe there is a lot of "fake" about all this Macedonian business. There was none of that picturesquness of appearance which we see in illustrated papers whose editors might have known better than to allow old photos of the Greco-Turkish war to be palmed off on them. It was a quite, earnest lot of men, who went past—men of means in their little way, many of them, who had left their homes and families to come and help their kith and kin. What but the greatest need of these suffering people, what but the very strongest duty-feeling of kinship would have brought them out to live on hard biscuit and water and face the rigours of oncoming winter without pay, without the prospect of loot or plunder, without an onlooking and appreciative gallery even to applaud their actions! There was no military band to play them off as that line of men wound its way up across the snow.

It was no exciting filibustering raid they were out for. A stern call that could not be denied was what they were answering.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Statement by Count Lamsdorff.

A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

At the weekly reception of Diplomatists held at St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorff spoke most optimistically of the prospects of a pacific settlement between Russia and Japan and also spoke sanguinely of the situation in Macedonia.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A telegram from Paris published in New York says that Japan and Russia have practically agreed to the bases of a Treaty settling the Far Eastern question.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Dinner to Lord Northcote.

GREATER BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL MISSION.

A dinner was given to Lord Northcote last night at the Trocadero by the Australian Club.

Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in the chair, and in his speech dwelt upon the far-reaching consequences the next few years were likely to have on our relations with the great Colonies. He wished the example of his illustrious predecessor in visiting the Colonies might be followed.

Mr. Lyttelton said Lord Northcote entered upon his new duties with the goodwill and sincere good wishes of all. In Lady Northcote he had a worthy helpmate who in Bombay won the devoted friendship of the Anglo-Indian and native alike.

Lord Northcote replied that he was going to Australia with the earnest desire to realise the great Imperial mission which jointly devolved upon the mother-country and the Colonies.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

Considerable Budget Deficit.

BIG LOAN NECESSARY.

The German estimates for 1904 confirm the most pessimistic anticipations which had been formed.

The deficit is due to the increased demands under the various heads including the Army, Navy, and the expedition to East Asia.

It is proposed to balance the Budget by a loan of ten and three-quarter millions sterling.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Opening of the Chambers.

AN ECONOMIC REVIVAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Signor Giolitti, in a speech at the opening of the Italian Chambers to-day, said that the excellent attitude of Austria, Germany, and Switzerland gave promise of early and favourable results of the commercial Treaty negotiations.

Italy, he said, was prepared to lessen protection on industry, and in addition to the conversion of 4½ per cent. rentes, making a saving of six million lire per annum which had already been arranged, Government was preparing for the conversion of five per cents. making a saving of forty million lire per annum which would lead to the economic resurrection of Italy.

Foreign relations, he said, were excellent, thanks to alliances and cordial relations with other Powers, especially France and Great Britain.

BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Viceroy's Shargah Speech.

RUSSIAN JOURNAL'S BLUFF.

The "Novoe Vremya" regards Lord Curzon's speech at Shargah as indicating the intention of Great Britain to gradually extend her dominion on the Arabian Coast and Persian Gulf. If so Turkey, France, and Russia would be justified in demanding compensation.

THE RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

Chinese Government's Attitude.

Nothing is ascertainable in London in confirmation of the statement that the Chinese Government had prohibited the recruiting of labourers for the South African mines.

There is much anxiety to ascertain the facts owing to the importance of the question.

THE superintendence of ethnographical research in the States of the Rajputana Agency has been made over to Mr. R. Burn, C.S., Superintendent of Ethnography in the United Provinces. The Durbars of most of the States have promised to assist in the inquiry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

A New Appointment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Captain Inglefield has been appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Such promotion of a comparatively junior officer is unusual.

THE TSARITSA'S HEALTH.

The Tsaritsa is now convalescent.

DEATH OF SIR F. BRAMWELL.

The death is announced of Sir Frederick Bramwell.

[Sir Frederick Joseph Bramwell, D. C. L., LL.D., F. R. S., was a civilian member of the Ordnance Committee since the commencement of 1881. He was born in London in 1818, and was the youngest son of George Bramwell, banker. He was educated at Palace School, Enfield, and in 1834 was apprenticed to John Hague, mechanical engineer. He then became chief draughtsman and manager of an engineering factory. Subsequently he commenced business as a civil engineer, and became an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1856, and the President in 1884-85. He was President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1874-75; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inventions Exhibition in 1884; and President of the British Association in 1888.]

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR INTO BRITISH INDIA.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued to-day notifies that the Governor-General-in-Council directs that duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act shall be remitted in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party of the Brussel's Sugar Convention of 1902, provided that that sugar is imported into British India direct from the country of production or through another country which is also a party to the Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the Convention, and is in either case accompanied by a certificate certifying that it was produced after the 31st August, 1903, and that it has not received and is not entitled to receive any bounty direct or indirect on the production, or as the result of exportation certificates of the production, shall be signed by an authority especially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the British Consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which sugar is despatched.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE.

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

The Southern Mahratta Railway authorities are making an effort to improve their speed to some certain extent. They have ordered twenty new engines to work the mail train service. At present the track is laid with 41 1-4 lbs. rails, but they are unsuitable for greater speed, so they are placing with 50 lbs rail the line between Londa and Hubli Junction. About 56 miles have already been completed, and a start has now been made from Castle Rock towards Londa. This section is only 15 miles long and will probably take one month or two. The main line between Poona and Londa will then be taken up, but unfortunately the progress is very slow, and may take nearly more than one year. The length is 278 miles between these two points. The work of relaying is carried out under the supervision of Mr. Bird, the District Engineer.

H. E. SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

H. E. Sir James Monteath arrived in Poona via Bhore State this evening. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Mead, Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major Beever, and Captain Maynell. They made a halt at Bhore where they had lunch, leaving Bhore in the afternoon. His Excellency came on by the road to Poona where he reached for dinner Captain Beever, A. D.C., joined the party in Poona. His Excellency left by the midnight train for Bombay where he will arrive in the morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A.W. Money, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir Archibald Hunter.

Colonel Macdonald, R.E., who commands the troops in Sikkim, has been granted the local rank of Brigadier-General. His continued presence in Darjeeling shows that matters have not sufficiently advanced for a move into the Chumbi Valley.

ARRIVALS: DECEMBER 1.—Lancaster, Lt., Punjab, 25th Cavalry, on leave, from Kohat.

Teesdale, Lt., Punj, 25th Cavalry, on leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 1.—Doyle, Lt.-Col., Beng., Shropshire L. I., from leave, to Bareilly.

Gibbs, Capt., Bo., I. M. S., on leave, to Poona.

Morris, Lt.-Col., R. A. M. C., on inspection duty to, Bhuj.

Mills, Major, Bo., R. A. M. C., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

As there is apparently a scarcity of waterproof sheets available for the manœuvres near Rawalpindi, the troops and followers will have to rely upon blankets only. No tents are to be allowed, except for General Officers and a few superior members of the Staff. Fortunately rain is unlikely to occur in the Punjab at this season of the year.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

PUBLIC MAN SHOT DEAD.

Mr. Andrew Haswell Green, who was known as the "Father of Greater New York," was shot dead on his own doorstep by a negro named Williams, who had recently been in his employ as a valet but had been discharged. Williams, when arrested entered upon a rambling story of his grievances.

THE MANCHURIA QUESTION.

RUSSIAN AND CHINESE TROOPS IN CONFLICT.

While some Russian soldiers were marching towards Shan-hai-Kwan they pretended to mistake a body of Chinese Imperial troops for robbers, with the result that a fight ensued. Altogether, there are now 10,000 Chinese troops in Manchuria.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE ONE LAKH.

LAST night a fire broke in Chuckla Street—one of the busiest localities in Bombay, where native merchants carry on business in cotton, wool, and silk piece-goods and other commodities—and resulted in the destruction of a range of business premises. The frontage of the building abutting Chuckla Street, was used as shops, while its rear which faced a narrow passage known as Dhobee Gully contained a succession of godowns. These shops with the godowns attached to them belonged to Tyeb Haji Mahomed, Aboobakar Abas and Company, and Dawood Haji Mahomed. All these business places were open during the day and were closed at the usual hour in the evening. About half past 8 o'clock some residents in Dhobie Gully noticed volumes of smoke emanating from the godown belonging to Aboobakar Abas and Company, and gave the alarm. Telephonic messages were despatched to the different fire-brigade stations, and the engines came in quick succession from all parts of the city. Mr. Nicholls, the Chief of the Fire-Brigade, was also promptly on the scene. However, by the time the engines arrived the fire had extended to the adjoining shops and godowns and the whole premises were ablaze. Two of the engines were set to work, and with well disposed lines of hose the fire was hemmed in from all sides and brought under control in an hour. The flames were completely put out by 10 o'clock. The damage is roughly estimated at a lakh of rupees. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

RELIEF FOR POOR WHITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to minimise the annoyance caused to charitably-disposed persons both in their homes and offices by the practice of apparently needy persons going from door to door asking relief we take the liberty of requesting you to publish this letter regarding two charities whose existence it appears desirable to make better known—one the Strangers' Friend Society and the other the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, and trust that the Public of Bombay, when they have money or old clothes to give away, will forward to or reserve the same for the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, and will also assist the institutions named below in the carrying out of the object for which they were established, viz., to put a stop to vagrancy by the prevention as far as practicable of the award of indiscriminate charity. This opportunity is also taken to warn people against bogus subscription lists which are at times presented.

The Strangers' Home which is situated in Love Lane (Motishaka-gully), Byculla, is open from early morning till 8 p. m. for the reception of destitute male Europeans, including Colonials and Americans, who are strangers to Bombay. Admission is obtained by merely applying to the Superintendent of the Home, who is resident on the premises and no deserving case is ever turned away. Food and shelter are usually given for one month, but this period is extended if the case deserves it. There is no accommodation for females or men with families in the Home, but pecuniary help is given to these, after enquiry, by the Honorary Secretary of the Strangers' Friend Society at 9, Clare Road, Byculla, on any day up to 10 a. m. The Society also assists with railway tickets men (Europeans) who can satisfactorily show that they have obtained work up-country, if they have no funds.

The Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund has recently been reconstituted, and the committee is now composed of representatives from all churches and chapels, except the Roman Catholic Church, which has a fund of its own, and eight laymen. Its office is situate in the compound of the Church Mission House, Dhanji Street, Girgaum, and the committee meets every Thursday at 5 p. m. to enquire into cases seeking relief; urgent cases are attended to every morning at 10 o'clock by the Honorary Secretary at the office. The fund deals with the cases of needy resident Europeans and Eurasians, and Eurasians who are strangers to Bombay (both male and female), and awards money, food, tickets, clothing, and, in some instances, rail tickets. It is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, and a circular letter with the subscription book is about to be sent round to the public soliciting help both monetary and in the shape of cast off clothing.

The foregoing shows that so far as poor Europeans and Eurasians are concerned provision exists for all who really need and deserve help, and the public are earnestly requested not to assist either with money or clothing those persons who go from door to door seeking help, but to refer all such cases either to the Honorary Secretary of the Strangers' Friend Society or the Honorary Secretary, Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund, who are always ready to make the necessary enquiries and to give assistance to those really deserving aid.

C. N. HALL,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, Strangers' Friend Society.
R. S. HEYWOOD,
Hony. Secy, Bo. E. and E. Poor Fund,
R. G. MONTEATH,
Hony. Treasurer, Bo. E. and E. Poor Fund.
Bombay, December 2.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. OCEANIEN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 8 a.m. per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien, from Victoria Dock No. 10, for Marseilles, etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 7-30 a.m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 7-15 a.m. with all their baggage:—Mr. and Mrs Aubert, Mr. Dervand, Major and Mrs. A. F. Bruce, Captain R.A. Birley, Mrs. Capolun, Mr. and Mrs. Drake Brockman, Mr. Desmazures, Mr. Gusguelot, Mr. A. Holdroyd, Mr C. H. Heurteau, Mr Jacquin, Major H. King, Mrs Loye, and 2 infts., Lieut. E. H. Lancaster, Mr D. MacDonald, Mr and Mrs Michel and 3 infts., Mrs Moyman, Major A. F. and Mrs Bruce, Misses Ninde, Mr Noury, Mr Roussel, Mr and Mrs Robin Massi, Mr Rls, Major W. H. Stewart, Major H.M. Twynam Lieut. R. Teesdale, Miss Watt, and Mr Williams Joseph.

HOSPITAL FEES.

REVISED REGULATIONS.

REGARDING the fees for out-door and in-door patients at Government Hospitals, and Dispensaries, and fees for out-door and in-door patients at Grant-in-aid Dispensaries, the following Government Resolution was issued yesterday:—

1. After careful consideration of the various questions involved, the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the time has not yet come for any general increase in the charges made to patients at hospitals and dispensaries. The faith in European medical science is not yet so widespread as to make it likely that generally patients who might be deterred by high fees from going to Government institutions would resort to qualified private practitioners rather than to ignorant and unlicensed vaids, or hakims. In-patients, in particular, have no alternative to Government hospitals, for private hospitals are almost unknown.

2. The facts reported do not seem to justify the conclusion that the Government hospitals and dispensaries are used to an undue extent by persons who should more properly be treated in their own homes, and the Governor-in-Council cannot admit that persons of any class should be excluded from the benefit of hospitals whether as in-patients or out-patients. It is clear that in the mofussil hospitals generally the vast majority of the in-patients belong to the poorest class, and that only a very small percentage of them could pay any fees at all. In the presidency Town the proportion of paying patients is larger, but even there and in the Poona Hospital it does not seem clear that any large proportion of the in-patients are persons who should have been treated in their own houses. In the out-patient departments abuses seem to be more prevalent and should be dealt with under the rules now to be prescribed.

3. The Governor-in-Council is unable to accept the principle that the medical officer of a hospital or dispensary should be allowed to charge fees for attendance given in the institution. This could only be allowed if the patient had the option of employing his own doctor, a system to which, in this country, there are very weighty objections. In order, however, to reduce the cost of the institution the fees charged to persons who can afford to pay and credited to the institution may fairly include a payment for the services of the medical officer, which, in view of the fact that many patients are treated together, should be very moderate.

4. It also appears to the Governor in-Council that the levy of fees in strict proportion to the patient's income is open to objection. Ability to pay does not depend upon income alone, but upon the difference between ordinary income and ordinary expenditure; and in many cases a medical officer has no means of ascertaining what a patient's income is. Moreover, there is no reason why any distinction should be made amongst people whose means are ample; such persons should pay according to the service rendered. The principle adopted in the St. George's Hospital, of charging according to the accommodation and attendance provided, seems to the Governor-in-Council to be the fairest.

5. The hospitals and dispensaries are intended primarily for the poor, for whom a sufficient number of beds should always be reserved. All persons in receipt of an income of less than Rs. 20 per mensem may be classed as poor and admitted free. All other in-patients should pay a sum calculated to cover the average cost of their daily diet, unless they make their own arrangements for food: and should also be liable to make a daily payment in proportion to the accommodation and attendance provided for them. Such persons as would have to pay for advice and attendance as out-patients should also pay for it as in-patients, and where trained nurses and separate rooms are provided a higher charge should be made.

6. In view of the principles above laid down, the Governor-in-Council sees no need for any change in the basis of the scale of fees charged to in-patients at the St. George's Hospital and for the present does not deem it expedient to direct any increase in the amounts of the charges. The Surgeon General should now consider in the case of the other Government hospitals except the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital to which special orders apply what charges should be made to in-patients in accordance with the principles laid down in this resolution. In the case of every hospital to which a Nursing Fund is attached the opinion of the Committee of the Fund should be obtained and submitted to Government with the Surgeon General's own views.

7. In the case of in-patients in grant-in-aid dispensaries no alteration in the existing rules is called for. To provide for the case of out-patients at such dispensaries the following should be substituted for No. 27 (3) (a) of the Grant-in-aid Dispensary Rules:—

All persons paying income tax, all persons paying land revenue to the amount of Rs. 300 and upwards per annum, all persons whose income from land held by them or from other sources is Rs. 500 per annum and upwards and all servants, whether Municipal or Local Board, or servants of any firm or company, pensioners, other than military servants of Native States, including persons of neighbouring villages of Native States, drawing Rs. 40 per mensem or upwards, who may attend dispensaries for medical advice and treatment for themselves or their household, shall pay the following charges:—

Eight annas for consultation at the dispensary and three annas for medicines, including an ordinary bottle of medicine and anything else prescribed.

Four annas for every succeeding consultation and three annas for medicines.

Provided that Government servants who are entitled under the orders of the Government of India contained in their Resolution No. 14—447-64, dated the 23rd October 1884, to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines shall be exempted from payment of the fees at dispensaries where an Assistant Surgeon or a Hospital Assistant is stationed by Government.

In places where there is no qualified private practitioner the charges above specified may be compounded for by a yearly payment of Re. 1 (one) for each member of the household. Payment may be made at any time during the year, but will exempt from liability only up to the end of the following March.

In places where there is a qualified private practitioner the Collector is empowered, in concert with the Dispensary Committee, to fix such rates of composition not being less than the rates sanctioned above as shall encourage private practice and discourage the use of the dispensaries by persons able to pay for advice.

8. Owing to the fact that grant-in-aid dispensaries are financially independent of one another, it does not seem possible to adopt the principle that a composition fee paid at one dispensary should exempt from charges at another.

9. The rules for out-door and in-door patients at grand-in-aid dispensaries should be made applicable to all dispensaries maintained by Government.

10. Persons of the classes specified in paragraph 7 above as liable to pay fees at dispensaries should also be called upon to pay fees at all Government hospitals or the Jafar Suleman Dispensary for Women and children, Bombay, which is the Out-patient Department of the Kama Hospital, which they or members of their household may attend as out-patients, at the following rates:—

Re. 1 (one) for first consultation.

As. 8 for each succeeding consultation.

Charges for medicines according to the scale laid down in Table C attached to the Surgeon General's letter No. 9501-A of the 22nd October 1903.

11. The payments hitherto known as "Hospital Stoppages" should in future be called Fees."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Burton Mr A
Harrison Mr and Mrs H and inft.
Clayton Mr F
McEwan Mr W R
Clarke Mrs and 2 children
Forsyth Miss
Reid Surg-General A Scott
Reid two Misses
Prideaux Col and Mrs
Brodie-Mills Major
Brodie-Mills Miss
Pratt Major G
Shorrock Mr F
Harland Miss B M
Marsh Mr J S
Wilmer Mr
Hewson Miss
Bowles Mr L
Ashdown Mr W
Waugh Miss
Elliott Mr
Wilkinson Mr W J
Parker Mr J R
Mills Mr A
Beal Lieut G F
Earles Mr W G
Tagg Mr
Harris Mr
Prideaux Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brittain Mr S S
Nunn Mr H
Claugstoun Mr H
Mareav Mr Roger
Hamilton Mr R
Robinson Mr J F
Robinson Mr T H
Rowlands Rev and Miss
Turnbell Mr H C N
McCutcheon Dr
Bose Miss
Nicholson Mrs F S
McKibbin Miss S
Todd Miss A M
Todd Mr
Coie Capt E D
Sutherland Mr J
Acris Mr J G
Marindin Mr
Briar Mr T G
Brander Lieut G H C
Brander Lieut E W
Hill Mr C H A
Hampson Mr G L
Hadow Major A W
Thorpe Mrs
French Mr E H
Stephens Rev W H and Mrs
Paget Mr R
Inglis Mr and Mrs T
Manners Lord
Manners Lady
May Hon Miss
Sherring Mr A E
Thornley Mr R B
Arbuthnot Major G K
Sutton Mrs J F
Maskrey Mr A
Naijak Dr S B
Ollivant Lieut G B
Battine Capt C
Hamilton Mrs R C
Nichol Capt W Dalle
Shephard Mr A W

FROM BRINDISI.

Inverarity Mr J D
Keach Mr A M
Anderson Mr G A

FROM PORT SAID.

Araby Mr W J
Agliasto Mr and Mrs T
One Married Couple

FOR KARACHI.

Casson Mrs and child
Pinto Mr J A
Rowe Mr J
O'Reilly Capt P J
Bindloss Mr E H

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

KWANGSI VICEROY'S OFFER.

"The Shanghai Mercury's" Moukden correspondent writes under date of October 28:—Without any warning to anybody a large number of Russian troops came to Moukden this forenoon and drove away the Chinese sentries from all the gates and the city took possession of the Imperial Palace and generally. No one knows the reason. A tendency towards a panic was the result.

A dispatch received by a Chinese official at Shanghai from Canton states that Viceroy Tsen a few days ago telegraphed to the Throne declaring that as Manchuria was the cradle of the present dynasty and race, it should be the duty of all the Emperor's subjects to fight to the death for the integrity of the Three Eastern Provinces (Fengtien, Kirin, and Heolungchiang) and free them from the encroachments of the Russians. He (Viceroy Tsen) therefore gladly volunteers to lead the Imperial armies now under his command against the Russians. In reply to the Viceroy's offer of services, which, by the way, was sent on the 1st inst., the Emperor commends His Excellency's patriotism and loyalty to the Throne, but commands him to remain for the present in the Two Kwang, where his efforts at restoring order in Kwangsi are deeply appreciated by their Majesties. The Emperor, however goes on to assure His Excellency that in the event of war being declared his loyal offer will not be forgotten and that special commands will be forwarded to Canton.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Manila Cablenews" says:—The situation is more clarified. The war clouds are lifting. Russia has withdrawn from Yong-ampho, the much-disputed town of Korea and the fortress built there by her is being dismantled. This news has created intense excitement in Japan as it shows Russia's disposition to avoid war by yielding a serious point.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

It is reported from Peking (says the "N.-C. Daily News") that should there be no trouble with Russia it is the intention of some of the members of the Grand Council to advise the Empress Dowager to send Viceroy Yuen Shih-k'ai down South as Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, vice Viceroy Tsen taking with him his foreign-modelled army, and also to recommend General Ma Yu-k'un, who is now Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, as Commander-in-Chief of Kwangsi province, with the privilege of also taking down with him his own army corps of 25,000 men.

It is also reported from Peking that H. E. Li Ching-hsi (nephew of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang), at present Governor of Kweichou province, is going to be appointed Imperial High Commissioner to Kwangsi with full powers to crush the rebellion now going on there. The reason why Governor Li Ching-hui has been selected for this work, it is stated, is due to the fact that while His Excellency was in Peking about five weeks ago he offered to the Throne to raise two million taels and equip a special force of 20,000 men to restore peace in Kwangsi province. It seems probable therefore that the central Government intends to take Governor Li at his word.

The Governor of Hunan wires to the Chinese Goverment that the rioters of Kwangsi have invaded several towns in Hunan causing great alarm amongst the natives. The Governor asks for the immediate despatch of troops from the northern provinces.

News from the interior of Chihli shows that there is considerable lawlessness in the province just now, mainly due to excessive want caused by the failure or destruction of crops. In the spring the want of rain, and later in the year the heavy rains have ruined all chance of harvest in several districts and in some places large tracts of land are still submerged. This no doubt has stimulated to daring robbery, and news comes of gangs attacking farms and intimidating the inmates, while some of the party actually cut down and cart off the kaoliang and other crops. The officials seem afraid to act, and the population between terror and starvation seem rapidly verging on rebellion.

THE LOSS OF A CHINESE CRUISER.

HOW THE COLLISION HAPPENED.

At the Admiralty inquiry at Shanghai into the circumstances of the Empress of India and Huangtai Collision a witness who was assistant Navigator on the cruiser said that when they saw the Empress coming behind no measures were taken by the Huangtai to avoid the collision, except to keep her course. I know the duties of an overtaken ship, he said and I consider it the right thing for an overtaken ship, when another is right behind simply to keep her course.—Mr, Sharp—Then I think you will have much to learn before you leave this Court.

The Assistant Navigator on the sunken cruise Huangtai giving evidence said:—It took an hour and three-quarters for the ship to sink. When the water began to pour in the Commander gave orders to have the pumps worked I suggested putting a sail over the hole, but this was not done. There ought to be proper collision mats on board. but I had only been on board two months and did not know whether there were any or not. Another witness said:—"I know what a collision mat is; we had them on board. On this occasion a collision mat was brought up but it was only a very small piece. No attempt was made to put it over the hole, as the water was rushing in too fast and the mat was small."

Another Chinese witness said. It was a little after ten o'clock when I first saw the lights of the Empress—a white light. I was then standing on the starboard side of the bridge and I reported to the captain a ship right aft. The captain said It doesn't matter. I thought the steamer was six or seven miles off I watched her and saw the side lights come into view, three or four minutes later. This was with the naked eye I saw the green side light first and then the red, I made a further report to the captain, who again said, It doesn't matter,

THE PHILIPPINE PIRACY.

A REMORSEFUL BUCCANEER.

Says the "Manila Cablenews" of the sole survivor of the recent dramatic piratical escapade in the Philippines;—Herman sits in his cell at Cebu prison, waiting for his trail. He has told one of his friends that he wished he had died with Johnson. He is broken in heart and in spirit. His wound does not trouble him much. It was not of a serious character—Although the ball glanced close to the spinal cord. He expects little mercy, but he does not recriminate. He admits that he led Johnson astray. A charge was pending against him when he advised Johnson to make the dash from Misamis. Johnson was suspected of wrong doing, but there was little really against him, until Herman joined company with him. Then the whiskey and gambling ran through the funds in the Supply Officer's hands; and he turned a ready ear to Herman when the latter suggested making a bolt for it. Herman has confessed that it was he who suggested the boarding of the Victoria. He told Johnson there was nothing to prevent them from making the Bornean coast in safety and it was upon this assurance that the dead man assented to the making of the attempt Therefore, the survivor of the sensational cruise is now suffering pangs of remorse; and as he said to his friend in Cebu prison, It would have been better if they killed me, too. I would have been spared what I am suffering now.

AN AMERICAN VARIETY COMPANY.

NEXT Monday Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company will give their first performance at the Novelty Theatre. The company appears to be a particularly strong one, and has gained highly eulogistic comment from the press of Ceylon, Madras, and Bangalore which places they have already visited. Crowded houses have been the rule in Madras, and the entertainment seems to be one which will prove highly attractive to the theatregoing public of this city. Among the troupe are Will Lansdowne, a baritone singer of some considerable reputation; Miss Georgia Putnam, who comes from the Knickerboker Theatre, New York; Mr. George Victor Loydall, a comedian who has been highly successful at the stations previously visited in this country; and several. other artistes of considerable note. The booking arrangements have been entrusted to Messrs Soundy and Company.

Two men appeared before Mr. Plowden in an assault case. They had been arguing the point "What point?" inquired the magistrate. "Well, he had been in India, your washup, and he said he rode 100 miles on a elephant before breakfast. We laughed. Then he said he went tent-pegging on a camel, and when he missed the peg he sent his lance through the camel's head. After that he was taken in a elephant's tru k and throwed over its head. We took off our hats at that. He then bit it" "What?" "He got nasty. He gave me these two black eyes."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

IN THE LATIN QUARTER.

PRO-ARMENIA.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 13.

THE Affaire is going to be reopened in a few days. Beyond the bare statement that the case is coming before the courts, the newspapers have not spoken of it. The fait nouveau, if it really exists, has been jealously guarded. The Socialists if they know the secret naturally would not wish to weaken its effect by any premature disclosure and the Nationalists have every interest in refraining from stirring up muddy waters. But there is suppressed excitement among Dreyfusards, who talk of the complete rehabilitation of the ex-captain. If new circumstances come to light we may yet have the spectacle of Mercier and some of the other generals who figured in the "affaire" brought before the High Court notwithstanding the amnesty pronounced by M. Waldeck-Rousseau. That obviously only referred to the facts already known. It will be remembered that M. Jaures and some of his Socialist colleagues in the Chamber occupied two days of last Session in an endeavour to reopen the case. The Chamber very properly decided that the controversy belonged to the judicial rather than the Parliamentary arena, but Jaures gained his point when General Andre on behalf of the Government promised an investigation. Then followed a long letter from Dreyfus himself in which he reiterated the demands of his friends for a fresh inquiry. The Government intended that the case should have come on during the vacation, but there were obstacles in the way. The question is whether we are going to see a revival, even in a partial form of the painful agitation which convulsed the country during the first and second trials. One may be excused from even thinking it possible. Nevertheless one must not reckon without the Socialists ever eager to draw political advantage from the least circumstance unfavourable to the Army and the etat-major. Jaures who declares himself the repository of the Republican principles pure and undefiled of Gambetta and Jules Ferry (together with their anti-militarism) does not cease to remind his followers that the army was the author of Brumaire and december 2. Consequenty the army or at least the military spirit is the enemy of liberty. Therefore anything that tells against it is to the advantage of liberty—that is Socialism. Naturally if the journals of the "advance guard" continue to harp upon this string the bourgeoisie will get frightened and again support the army as against Dreyfus. Jaures plays his game mercilessly and with the genius of a tactician but we may hope that some sense of responsibility gained from the Presidential Chair of the Chamber may cause him to use his power with discretion and with due regard for the true interests of the country. Nevertheless, justice is sacred and it must be done even though the heavens fall. It is likely that the country, fatigued from its terrible experiences, will regard the matter judiciously rather than in any other light. The anti-Dreyfusard Felix Faure has given place to a president who distinguished himself by his sense of justice; Deroulede and other troublers of the peace are eating the bread of exile, and in general the atmosphere is less charged. Even a thunderbolt cannot do as much damage as heretofore.

Regularly at this season a solemn, and important ceremony, take place in the Latin Quarter. On to the Boulevard St. Michel have come scores of new students from all corners of the country, and since Murger's land appears strange to them, also a little alarming to them, they are kindly taken in hand by the older students, to whom nothing in this world is alarming. An appointment is made in a cafe, and then after a book or two, the novices are introduced to other student cafes, to the Bal Brellier, to Bohemian restaurants, to all the favourite haunts. Emotion in the Quarter! The youth of Normandy, Brittany, Gascony, and other remote provinces are getting their first gay glimpse of Murger's land—the land they have been dreaming of ever since they entered their teens. Not very old now—nineteen, perhaps twenty. Of course our novices would appear entirely at their ease; but they are plainly excited, they are plainly stirred at the project of being free. Nor are the elder students unmoved by the occasion. To act as mentor is something of a position, and our elder students delight in displaying their knowledge of the world, and especially of the Latin Quarter. It is probable that the novices have never been up so late in their life. In Brittany they were asleep by eleven—and now it is two in the morning! Next day, on stamped cafe note-paper, to many a distant province go enthusiastic accounts of the wonderful Latin Quarter; goes, also, the resolution to be good and industrious, and goes, very, probably, the intimation (in a postscript) that the next month's paternal allowance "in advance" would be welcome.

M. Loris Melikoff, founder of the fortnightly paper, "Pro-Armenia," and organizer of the great meeting lately held in the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre, intends to publish a record of the Macedonian agitation since the first public meeting, that of last February in the Chateau d'Eau. It will appear in the form of a pamphlet, containing not only full reports of the speeches and other proceedings in Paris, Lyons, and other French towns, but also of the public demonstrations held throughout Italy and Great Britain. It will be of great use to all who are interested in the Macedonian question. A complete report of the late demonstration here is printed in the new number of "Pro-Armenia." Pro-Armenia,' in the conduct of which G. Clemenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaures (Vice-President of the Chamber), F. de Pressense and E. de Roberty take a personal and direct interest takes note of passing events in other disturbed regions besides the East and North-East of Asia Minor. In as far as atrocities are concerned Macedonia is an Armenia of the west. What the Kurds are to the Christians of Armenia the Albanians are to the Christians of Macedonia. In the new number of the paper there is a list of savageries perpetrated during the first few days of October in the districts of Moush Yan Segher', Diarbekr and Bitlis. Beside it appears a Macedonian record—for Adrianople and Salonika. Murdered while gathering wood in the forest violated massacred with his five companions, field taken by force and its lawful owner slaughtered because he resisted Christian farmers live stock carried off and takes from its captors by a rival band of robbers,' "murders of so and so walking about the streets with impunity." Christian girl kidnapped and detained on the false ground that she was a convert to Islamism, the Moslem Judge refusing restitution. Such are the typical crimes of which the Sultan's wretched subjects are the victims every hour of the day, and of which "Pro-Armenia keeps regular—and, it is to be feared futile—count.

Is or is not M. Mounet-Sully, a candidate for election to the Academy of Fine Arts. The question has far the Last twenty-four hours been interesting every educated man and woman in Paris. Whether M. Mounet-Sully be a candate or not, everybody hopes he may be chosen for the Chair vacated by M. Roujon, who has been appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy. The Parisian point of view is worth thinking over. No one in Paris supposes that M. Mounet-Sulley personally cares for what the world calls honours. The doyen of the Comedie-Francaise, the greatest tragedian of his day, may well be content with the fame he has acquired in the exercise of his calling. What Mounet-Sully does care for is the resumption of a former practice, under which actors of genius were admitted as Members of the Academy of Fine Arts. The practice was, continued until nearly the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century To put the matter in another way, what M. Mounet-Sully does care for is an official recognition of his art as one of the Fine Arts—but an official recognition by judges who themselves are at artists. Why not? M. Mounet-Sully is himself an artist of the finest type. How would he—or his friends for him—set about it, if he trod the London instead of the Parisian stage! Why, they—not he, you may be sure—would beg for a knighthood, a sort of distinction the indiscriminate bestowal of which righteously tends to bring all such "honours" into contempt. In England a Mounet-Sully would be rewarded with a shoddy knighthood, and made to share his glory with a swarm of nobodies. In Paris, it is felt that the appropriate honour for the great actor is election to the assembly of his fellow artists. The Academy of Fine Arts, like another illustrious institution, is composed of forty immortals, grouped into five sections representing the arts of painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and music. Besides the forty, there are ten "free" members, ten foreign associates, and fifty corresponding members. In former times, the actors, admitted into the Academy—Mole, for example and Preville—were elected as free members of the musical section. Members of this class cannot vote at elections. In other respects, they are on a footing of equality with the immortal forty. M. Mounet-Sully's election would delight the Parisians, who take their drama seriously recognising its value as an instrument of national culture. Their admiration for M. Mounet-Sully's great talent says much for their catholicity of taste. For Mounet-Sully represents the old-fashioned style, the "grand style"—a dying out, or dead, in England, and in France rivalled by quite other styles and manners.

French legitimists dreaming of upsetting the Republic, should repair to No. 14 bis Rue St. Georges, Paris, where they may find a committee at work for the restoration of the Bourbons. His Royal Highness, Francois de Bourbon, Duke of Anjou, cousin to Alphonso XIII., King of Spain (in whose army he fills the post of general), has issued his proclamation and Paris is languidly amused over Duke Francois. Almost the only people in Paris who are not amused are the two or three Deputies of the Chamber whose names appear among the signatures to the Royal proclamation. A forgery, exclaims M. Lasies, in hot indignation; and M. Lasies is about to take legal proceedings against the forger—if only he can catch him. Unless M. Lasies be impervious to a joke, he might content himself with a protest in the newspapers. Duke Francois of Anjou, however is quite serious. There have been other legitimate claimants to the throne of the French Bourbons. There was his elder brother; but he surrendered his rights. There was Don Carlos, who was put up by the Prince Valori, and who kept the game going for some years. The Don's supporters used to dine once a year in the Grand Hotel, where they made speeches, in the course of which they would run up the White Flag for a few ecstatic moments (and in fear of the police) behind their president's chair. After a time the Don and his Prince fell out; and the Don in disgust, gave up the tomfoolery. So the path was clear for Duke Francois of Anjou, to whom Prince Valori explained the position, and who agreed to stand up for his claims. Francois is descended from Louis XIV.'s grandson, the Duke of Anjou, who became Philip V. of Spain. But if Francois and his friends know their history, they must be aware that the Spanish Bourbons, in the person of Philip V., renounced all claims to the Throne of France. And Duke Francois of Anjou, is a Spaniard. But he was born in France, his supporters rejoin; born at Toulouse fifty years ago. He is a Frenchman. Besides, the times have changed; the Republic is a miserable failure, a fraud; the Republic has been found out; wherefore, let us hoist the white flag and the lilies of France, dropped a generation ago from the feeble hands of the Duc de Chambord. M. Henri Rochefort, in his characteristic vein, makes the remark that Combes, Loubet, and the rest are ready to sell to the highest bidder, but that Francois has no cash. What is the other House—the Orleanist—about all this time? The Bonapartists appear to have evaporated. But in the black clerical regions of Western Brittany some few obscure mal-contents have been speechifying and manifesting for the restoration of the "citizen King." Among the discontented are one or two skittish bishops.

Mr. E. J. Pollock is probably the oldest member of the colony that represents British commerce in this City. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce. He has definite ideas on the subject of the Chamberlain proposals. We must have a tariff if we are to live, he said. Call it reciprocity, or retaliation, or what you like, but the fact remains that it is the only way to keep the markets open to us. It provides the means of bargaining. A nation's business should be conducted on the same lines as an individual's business. Without the power of bargaining the merchant could not keep his office open twenty-four hours. Now, if we have this tariff, we can bargain. We can say to France, your silks are good, but we can get them just as good from Italy, and even from Switzerland. Therefore, if you want your silks to have the advantage of a reduced tariff, you must make us concessions. When Sir Charles Dilke came to France in the early seventies to negotiate a treaty of commerce, Mr. Pollock was consulted with regard to certain categories of merchandise. I was struck, he said, when recalling that time, with the weak position in which Great Britain found herself. When M. O'Zanne, the then Minister of Commerce asked what advantages England proposed to give for certain concessions, Sir Charles was forced to answer the favoured nation clause, which is mere humbug. We were met with the same thing when M. Meline went to London on a similar errand. Mr. Pollock has just returned from Canada, whither he went as one of the delegates of the British Chambers of Commerce. A remark of his on the subject of that visit is worthy of record. When England spends so much on her fleet to protect her grain carrying vessels, is it not worth while to disburse at least an approximate amount in developing the farm from which her supplies can always come? The farm of course, is Canada—capable of feeding Great Britain in a few years. One of Mr. Pollock's ideas is that with the suitable investment of capital, with or without Government guarantee, Ireland might easily become the Normandy and Brittany of the British Isles in the supply of poultry, eggs, and butter.

REMARKABLE BALLOON VOYAGE.

FROM MOISSON TO PARIS IN THE 'YELLOW ONE.'

The records to the credit of the steerable balloon are being gradually improved, and the most notable feat accomplished in aerial navigation was achieved on November 12th.

The large steerable balloon known as Le Jaune, belonging to the Lebaudy Brothers, yesterday made a trip from Moisson, near Mantes, to Paris, a distance as the crow flies of thirty-four miles and a half.

Moisson lies north-east of Paris; but as the wind blew from the south-south-west at six and a half yards per second, the course taken by the aeronaut made the actual journey nearly sixty miles, which was accomplished in one hour and forty-two minutes.

M. Juchmes, the aeronaut who has already made several remarkable journeys, and who was accompanied by M. Rey, in charge of the powerful Mercedes motor, states in his official report, as given in the "Standard," that he left Moisson at twenty minutes past nine, the wind velocity being six metres per second, and its direction south-south-west. The air-ship first of all crossed the Seine and proceeded as far as Fontenay Saint Cere. Its head was then put to the wind, and it passed back over Mantes to Gargenville, whence it followed the Seine as far as Meulan. The balloon then struck across country and passed over Verneuil and Poissy, and subsequently the forest of Saint Germain. The capital was approached by Nanterre and Mont Valerien, and the Seine crossed for the last time at Longchamp. The balloon then passed over Longchamp Racecourse and the Passy Gate to the city, and made straight for the Eiffel Tower, alighting in the Champ de Mars near the Galerie des Machines.

M. Lebaudy subsequently had his airship housed in the Galerie des Machines and hopes that the public will be admitted to see it during the next few days.

The Lebaudy airship, although cigar-shaped, tapers more to a point than the Santos-Dumont airships. It differs from them also in that it is provided with lateral propellers, while the car and framework are not suspended by wires but attached to the balloon proper by steel tubing. The airship is 180ft. long and has a gas capacity of 2,300 cubic yards. Its engine is a 40-h.p. Mercedes. M. Santos-Dumont was one of the first to reach the Galerie des Machines yesterday afternoon and to congratulate M. Lebaudy.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER.

The Committee recorded Government resolution appointing Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock as a member of the Standing Committee in the room of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

ROADS ON NOWROJI HILL.

The following letter from Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, complaining of the bad condition of the roads on Nowroji Hill, was considered:—"I have to bring to your notice that all the roads on Nowroji Hill being open to the public for over half a century, and as the Municipality had laid already sewage pipes before the year 1888, and even put lights on some roads, there is no doubt that these roads are public streets within the meaning of the Municipal Act. I have been applying to the Municipal Commissioner and also to the Executive Engineer for more than a year to repair these roads, as they are in a very bad state, and to remove the obstructions generally caused by the house-owners living on the sides of these roads which cut off all access to my property; yet the Commissioner informs me that for some order of the Standing Committee the roads cannot be repaired at present. On making further enquiries I am informed that some test case is to be brought against one of the tenants to know as to who is responsible to pay for the cost of the repairs. Nearly now a year and a half has elapsed and yet the responsibility is not settled. May I, therefore, request you to give this matter your early attention, and either order the roads to be repaired or take steps to determine as to who is responsible for the cost of the repair of the roads."

The letter was fowarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

LEAKAGE OF WATER MAINS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the appointment, sanctioned by the Corporation, of a special officer to be brought out from England to ascertain the cause of leakage of water mains, &c. The Commissioner in his letter states:—Mr. Arthur Edwin Sherring has been selected for the purpose on a salary of Rs. 750 per month or Rs. 9,000 per annum, including all allowances. His term of service has been fixed for one year from the date of his taking up appointment in Bombay subject to such extension as may be deemed necessary, and it has been stipulated that his salary will commence from the date of his leaving London for Bombay, and that he will be paid his passage, &c., from London to Bombay and back. It has been arranged that Mr. Sherring should leave London on 19th November so that he will be in Bombay on the 5th instant. The salary payable to him for one year and 16 days will be about Rs. 9,400. To this will have to be added abouet Rs. 1,300 on account of railway fare and passage money which has been advanced to him by Mr. G. Midgley Taylor (return first class passage, Marseilles to Bombay, £72-0-0 and railway fare, London to Marseilles, £9-9-5, return fare Marseilles to London to be paid when Mr. Sherring returns, for which a grant will hereafter be applied for). The total charges on account of Mr. Sherring's salary and passage, etc., expenses will aggregate Rs. 10,700. As there is no special provision for the salary, etc., of the officer, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the cost being met provisionally from the balance amounting to Rs. 22,330-11-3 of the grant of Rs. 32,196 sanctioned by the Corporation under their resolution No. 14492 of 3rd March, 1902, in connection with the appointment of a Special Officer for carrying out the investigations about leakage.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,700 required for Mr. Sherring's salary and expenses.

TULSI WATER.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, with regard to the quality of filtered Tulsi water:—With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution, of 11th November, 1903, I have to report that the cause of the increase of the albuminoid ammonia in the sample of filtered Tulsi water analysed in October was the failure of the filter to completely oxidise the vegetable organic matter contained in the unfiltered Tulsi water. This organic matter was partly in solution and partly contained in the algæ and vegetable debris brought from the Lake and from the interior of the Tulsi main. The amount of vegetable debris and algæ found in the water in October was much greater than had been present in the previous months. In the first place the filter was required to mechanically separate out this sediment from the unfiltered water which it did completely. In the second place the organic matter contained in this sediment had to be broken up and oxidised by means of the so-called vital action of the filter. When this process is entirely completed the albuminoid ammonia is further oxidised and disappears as such from the water. In the case under reference the amount of this solid organic matter in the form of algæ and debris of algæ and other vegetable growths was too great to allow of this process being carried out to the full, and in consequence there was a greater amount of albuminoid ammonia present in the filtered Tulsi water than in the former months, when there was less sediment for the filter to deal with and the oxidation could be carried out more completely. In October of each year there has been a similar excess of algæ in the unfiltered water, but their numbers get rapidly less, and by January there are hardly any algæ to be found in the water.'

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, in his memorandum to the Commissioner, states:—"The Tulsi water always deteriorates in October in transit, owing to the rise in temperature which occurs in the conclusion of the monsoon. In my opinion the Cutch sand in filter No. 4 is too coarse for efficient filtration when the water is highly charged with impurities and requires an upper layer of finer sand such as was originally provided and afterwards removed. With the advent of cold weather the quality of the water appears to have much improved."

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the letters were recorded, and it was further resolved to ask the Commissioner to inform the Committee as to when the filter was cleaned; what was the head of water passed through; what was the rate of filtration; when the increase quantity of albuminoid ammonia was found in filtered Tulsi water in October last; and why was the final layer of sand removed.

LOAN WORKS BUDGET.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Loan Works Budget estimates for the year 1904-1905. The Commissioner in his introductory remarks to the budget states:—The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 8,00,779, which together with Rs. 15,00,000 proposed to be raised during the year, and the estimated unexpended balances remaining on hand out of current revenue and loan funds grants on 31st March, 1904 will raise the sum available for expenditure to Rs. 27,30,000. Against this sum the total estimated expenditure on loan works during the year amounts to Rs. 24,80,000 leaving an anticipated balance of Rs. 2,50,000 at the close of the year. Provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 10,43,657 for the following works included in the 37½ lakhs loan, for which the sanction of Government is still to be obtained:—Drainage—17 catchpits on pipe sewers and 7 catchpits on ovoid sewers, Rs. 70,115; sewerage of the Malabar Hill District Sectional, Rs 1,77,846; Sewerage of the villages of Wadalla, Gowri, and Khara, Rs. 60,000; Sewerage of the Dharavi village, Rs. 70,000; total Rs. 3,77,961. Water Works: Construction of additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, Rs. 2,93,00; Laying water mains in connection with the City Improvement Trust Schemes, 9in. and 4in. mains in the new roads in the Agripada District, Rs. 51,874; 4in. main in Saokli Street, Rs. 1,700; 4in. main in Connaught Road Estate, Rs. 1,670; 4in. main in new street near Lohar Chawl, Rs. 3,500; 4in. main in Wodehouse Road Rs. 5,240; Mains in 1st Nagpada Scheme Rs. 8,412; Replacing the Vehar Main for the whole distance between Kurl and Nehar Rs. 75,000; Renewal of 32in Vehar main south of Kurla Rs. 2,25,000; total Rs. 10,43,657. The City Improvement Trust have notified part of C Ward stables for acquisition, and it will be necessary to make fresh provision for stables in this Ward. Detailed proposals will be submitted hereafter. In view of the possibility of the question of using steel mains being settled by the middle of the year and in anticipation of the Corporation's approval to the proposal made in my No. 8140, dated the 24th June, 1903, regarding the change in the size of the main from Gorupdeo Road to Sewri Cemetery Road provision to the extent of Rs. 5,05,700 has been made for the different water works sanctioned out of the 25 lakhs and 24½ lakhs loans and from savings on different loan works. The savings on loan works already executed, which are available for appropriation, aggregate Rs. 2,49,203-10-11. From this it is proposed to meet during 1903-04 (1) Rs. 10,974 on account of the cost of certain works in connection with the Fire Brigade sanctioned from current revenue under Corporation Resolution No. 2236, dated the 10th September, 1903; and (2) Rs. 3,000 on account of constructing manholes over drains for which no provision exists in the current year's budget, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,35,229-10-11 as per page 108, from which it is proposed to reserve Rs. 40,000 for improvement of roads, the cost of which is estimated to exceed Rs. 20,000 in each case and to utilize the balance for meeting the cost of the following new works which are urgently needed:—Extension of the 15 in, sealed sewage main in Fergusson Road from the culvert to Worli Road, Rs. 11,333; Permanent manholes over drains Rs. 11,304; Zinc vent shafts on pipe sewers in the Fort sewerage district, Rs. 5,646; Constructing a coal shed, a coal tramway, and a fence round the compound of the Love Grove Air Compressor Station, Rs. 13,431; Providing living and other accommodation at different Fire Brigade stations Rs. 14,000; Construction of a chawl of 52 rooms at the Bandora Slaughter Houses, Rs. 37,000; Providing latrines and urinals at different places as detailed in Commissioner's No. 20112, dated 12th October 1903, Rs. 62,163; Providing accommodation, etc., for the General Stores, Rs. 39,300; total Rs. 1,94,177. For the reason stated in the Revenue Budget no provision has been made in this budget for the recurring plague expenditure. The amount proposed to be raised during the year on account of the first instalment of the 37½ lakhs loan is put at rupees fifteen lakhs, but the amount which may have eventually to be raised is contingent on the settlement of questions of Drainage and Water Works under the consideration of the Corporation.

The various items were considered and the estimates as framed were passed. The Committee then adjourned.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. C. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in October last, convicted Ningya bin Rayappa Uppar of abetment of murder, and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon, Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Ruttanlal Runchodlal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The appellant and two other persons were charged before Mr. Roper with committing or abetting offences under Sections 302 and 328 of the Penal Code. Tippana, whose death was the subject of the present proceedings, lived in a house in the village of Hattarkihal with his wife Gowrana and his younger brother the appellant. On the night of the 11th July last, some time after dark, the deceased left his house apparently in good health, and in a short while returned, complaining of abdominal pain. He said he had been given some sugar at the house of accused No. 1, that the three accused and Shivlingawa, mistress of accused No. 1 were then present, and that since then he was in pain. He expired the following afternoon, On a review of the evidence, Mr. Roper found accused No. 1 guilty of an offence under Sections 328 and 109 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to ten years' transportation. Accused No. 2 was acquitted and discharged while the appellant accused No. 3 was sentenced to death. Mr. Roper remarked that the appellant was shown to have originated and taken the chief part in a conspiracy to poison his brother to death and to have succeeded therein. The possibility that it might not have been he who actually administered the poison could not in Mr. Roper's opinion be regarded as mitigating his offence.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins in giving the court's judgment on the appeal said:—Ningya bin Rayappa Uppar has been convicted under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, of the murder of his brother, Tippana, by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, and sentenced to death. Of the two assessors one took the same view while to the other it appeared that though the accused conspired to give what he knew to be arsenic to the deceased it could not be presumed that this was done with the intention to cause death. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased was murdered by Nagappa Shivalingappa, Adiwya Basalingappa, and Ningya, who administered arsenic to him. The result of the trial has been that the first of these three has been convicted under Sections 328 and 109, Indian Penal Code; the second has been acquitted; and the third (whose case is now before us) has been convicted and sanctioned as above stated. It is, in our opinion, clear that the deceased died of arsenic, that the arsenic was given to him, mixed with sugar, in Nagappa's house, and that the convicted accused were in the house at the time when the arsenic was given to him. It is, moreover, established, that relations between the third accused and deceased were far from friendly, and that, after his brother's death, the third accused endeavoured to keep back from the authorities the clothing on which were vomitings and excretions of the deceased important evidentiary matter in connection with the crime; and in his statement before the Magistrate on the 17th July 1903, this accused apparently suggests that he was not in Nagappa's house when the sugar was given to the deceased. Then, in addition to this, we have the statement of the co-accused Nagappa, made under such circumstances that it must be taken into consideration, and the evidence of Shivalingawa, directly implicating the accused. There can be no doubt that Shivalingawa's evidence must be approached with the greatest caution, both on account of the part she took in the affair and of the intrinsic defects of her testimony. Still it is corroborated in material particulars, and was believed by the court below, and it is a significant fact that even the second of the two assessors, who with evident reluctance came to a finding against the accused, still held that he had conspired to administer arsenic to the deceased. The facts, in our opinion, justify the conviction which we accordingly affirm. But we do not confirm the sentence, having regard to the result of the trial in the case of the other accused, and to the strong doubt we entertain whether this accused was the prime mover in the matter. We accordingly sentence him to transportation for life.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Wednesday the 2nd December.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though slightly, irregular show a rise over a large area. The rise has been brisk in Lower Sind, and at Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur, but the barometer is still from ·1 to ·9 in defect of normal.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in defect at Verawal, Coimbatore, Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore and Bijapur and 5° to 7° in excess at Sholapur and Bhavnagar Prra, and minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Karwar, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Indore Neemuch and Jaipur and 5° to 6° in defect at Jacobabad, Delhi and Cawnpore. The maximum varied from 93° at Bhavnagar and Sholapur to 73° at Belgaum and the minimum from 78° at Negapatam to 38° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain amounting to an inch and half fell at Masulipatam and light showers at Coimbatore, Bellary, Secunderabad Cochin and Mangalore.

Weather continues fine generally. The Simla report of the 28th November states that two new spots of large size with brilliant faculæ were visible yesterday on the eastern limbs of the sun, but cloudy weather made chromaipheric observations impossible.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Towards the end of October there issued from the Warwickshire Estate office of the Duke of Buccleuch a notice that "the customary audit for receiving the Wroth Silver due and payable to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry will be held at Knightlow Cross, on Martinmas Eve, Nov 11, before sunrising, and all and sundry liable to pay were called upon to be there. The custom goes back into the ages of hoary antiquity, and is duly observed in the presence of some hundreds of people, who go out from the neighbouring towns of Rugby, Coventry, and Leamington, and the villagers attend carrying their lanterns. The Duke got his tribute from twenty-seven parishes, and then provided breakfast for a certain number of persons, followed by hot rum and milk and churchwarden pipes, with tobacco The penalty for not paying the money due is the forfeiture of 20s. for every penny, and, "a white bull with a red nose.' The ceremony maintains its interest for the inhabitants, most of the people who go having to travel six or eight miles by break of day. There is one old man who has attended at Knightlow Hill for three and sixty years in succession.

CAREER OF CRIME.

REMARKABLE STORY OF AN ADVENTURESS.

GIRL'S STRANGE LIFE.

In the course of twelve months Lillie Miers, a handsome but dissipated-looking young adventuress, who appeared in the dock at the London Sessions, is believed to have made £1,000 by shop-lifting in the West End.

So stylish were her dress and appearance, however and so adroit her robberies, that she was scarcely ever even suspected.

It was only the unlucky accident of Detective-Sergeant Scholes being on the other side of a partition one day when she was pawning some stolen trinkets, that led to her arrest.

Her career has been an extraordinary one. She came of a good family, her father being a merchant in the City-Road with an extensive business.

Miers acted as her father's housekeeper for some time, and invested in his business a sum of money that she inherited on attaining her majority.

But evil times were in store for the merchant. His business fell away, he became insolvent and he eventually committed suicide.

Out of respect for the family a City firm in the same trade interested themselves in the girl's welfare, and gave her an engagement as traveller. Her earnings were about £2 to £2 10s. weekly.

Nearly a year later it was discovered from the books that there was something seriously wrong, and Miers was dismissed.

THREE TONS OF BLANKETS.

She then admitted sending in sixty or seventy bogus orders to obtain the commission.

At her lodgings were found three tons of blankets and other goods. These on her instructions, had been sent out to fictitious customers, and afterwards collected by her.

It was found some time later that the lady traveller after her discharge, had coolly collected debts on behalf of the firm to the amount of £500, which she appropriated, forging the endorsements to cheques where necessary.

Encouraged by her success in this direction, Miers launched into bolder flights of crime.

She took a costly flat in the West End, commenced to live in the most extravagant style, and became perhaps the most skilful shop-lifter in practice.

She was certainly the most dashing. Arrayed in the most valuable costume that she could procure without payment, she would drive up to a Bond-street shop and order—or discuss the ordering of—expensive articles to be made according to particular pattern. Of course, she never called again.

After her departure goods were missed, but no one guessed the thief. In many cases suspicion was actually cast on the shop assistants.

Large jewellery establishments and fancy stationers were her favourite hunting grounds.

SOME OF THE PLUNDER.

During the present year Miers has pawned over 300 articles, including these:—

19 rings,	20 pencil cases,
10 watches,	12 purses,
142 charms,	16 scent bottles,
7 pins,	9 button hooks,
50 brooches,	6 fountain pens,
14 bracelets,	7 umbrellas.
18 neck chains,	

Shop-lifting, however, was not the only resource of this versatile adventuress. By telling a harrowing story of distress she induced a gentleman to give her £200. Her brother also sent her £130.

She spent money lavishly in theatre-going, and was inordinately fond of driving about in cabs. But she compounded for this by never paying her dressmakers, her butcher, baker and other tradesmen.

When she was sued in a county court for debt last month she wrote to the judge, forging her sister's name stating that she was dead.

She consulted a solicitor with a view to raising a large loan. To corroborate the story she told him of her position, she forwarded variously signed letters from a newspaper shop.

When she was brought up on five charges of shop-lifting in Bond-street, it was intimated on behalf of Miers' relatives that they felt bound now to refrain from helping her further until the expiration of her sentence.

"I was under the influence of morphia," was all that Miers now soberly attired in a close-fitting black jacket and dress would say for herself. Morphia tablets were found in her possession.

She heard the sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with a slight shrug of the shoulders, and left the dock without further remark.

LIBEL BY NOVEL.

GERMAN OFFICER SENT TO PRISON.

The court-martial of Lieutenant Bilse was concluded on Nov. 11, at Metz. He has been sentenced to six imprisonment and to be dismissed from the service.

Lieutenant Bilse was charged with insulting and libelling his superior officers in a noval called "A Little Garrison," which he had written concerning garrison life.

Witnesses for the prosecution were called this morning, the first being Captain Ey of Forbach, the little garrison town described in the book. Captain Ey was portrayed under a thin disguise as an officer whose wife was the colonel's mistress.

The president, addressing Captain Ey, said: "You are described in the novel as an uneducated, brutal, grossly inefficient officer, a drunkard, and a wife-beater. Is the description true? Not that I know of was the answer.

The President: "You are described as abusing your wife in foul language, with throwing boots at her."—"I know nothing of that," replied Captain Ey.

The president continued to ply the captain with questions of a similar character. Captain Ey admitted that his wife had often visited the military stables, and had learned to ride on regimental horses. She had even harnessed regimental horses to her own carriage.

CURIOUS JOKE.

"Your wife is described as calling you a low, scoundrelly beast," remarked the president. "If she did it was only as a joke," was the captain's reply.

The president then questioned Captain Ey on the age of his wife which the captain said he believed was fifty-one years and also on the allegation that she was the mistress of Colonel Fuchs, the commander of the regiment.

Captain Ey admitted that the accounts given in Lieutenant Bilse's book of various liaisons in the regiment were correct, and that the relations between the wife of Lieutenant Witte and his comrade, Lieutenant Koch, were the subject of local gossip. Captain Erdler had divorced his wife owing to her relations with Lieutenant Bloch.

Both Captain Ey and the witness who followed him, Captain Bandel, testified that Colonel Fuchs evaded a duel with a local chemist who was a crack shot. Captain Bandel added that Captain Ey's wife had herself told him that she extricated the colonel from the affair, and the colonel revenged himself on the chemist by forbidding the officers to patronise the chemist's shop. Subsequently the colonel cancelled this prohibition.

Much amusement was created by the examination of Captain Ey as to the truth of a passage in the novel in which he is described as hopelessly drunk in a casino. His wife came to fetch him, and making a great scene before all the guests, dragged him home.

Lieutenant Bilse was liable on conviction to a sentence of ten years' penal servitude. That he got off with six motnhs' imprisonment must be regarded as a concession to the truth of the libel contained in the novel. One month of the sentence will be considered as served, owing to his detention pending the court-martial. All the copies of the novel will be destroyed.

According to Reuter, it is stated that a number of officers are determined to challenge Lieutenant Bilse.

The record for long-distance walking, as done by a dog, is held by an American, one Tack, living in Toledo, Ohio. He was taken by his mistress to Pittsburg by train, a distance of 400 miles. But on arrival he disapproved of Pittsburg, and left for home. He took only six days to cover the 400 miles, but on arrival he found that his owner's house was shut up. With as much forethought as would have enabled him to travel home by motor car if properly applied, he wasted no time at an empty house, but made tracks for the nearest dogs' hospital where he applied for admission till his owner's return, says the "Animal's Friend."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The visit of the King and Queen of Italy recalls the feeling of widespread satisfaction among the Italians at their marriage, which took place just seven years ago. Those who considered that the Prince of Naples might have chosen a consort from a family of higher position in the Royalty of Europe than the House of Montenegro were not in sympathy with Italian thought, for the Montenegrins are very popular in Italy, where their heroic history inspires universal enthusiasm. The Queen is attractive and distinguished, and besides possessing an intense love of art is herself a poetess and a proficient artist.

The Hottentots, who are giving the German authorities in S. W. Africa some trouble at present, are a curious wizened, yellow faced tribe. As far back as 1794 a native regiment of Hottentots was enrolled in Cape Colony by General Craig, and the present Cape Mounted Rifles is their lineal descendant. The Cape Colony Hottentots had always been a cause of anxiety to the Government, and in 1810 the last of their chiefs who had authority in the Cape was deposed and sentenced to penal servitude in chains for life. He escaped into Kaffirland, but was recaptured and sent as a convict to New South Wales, where he died in 1830. The Hottentot is lazy, careless, and of light but active build. There are about 75,000 of them in the Cape Colony, but they are most unlikely to give the authorities any trouble in connexion with the rising of their kinsmen in German territory.

The Rev. Robert F. Horton, D. D., whose correspondence with the Archbishop has been attracting so much attention is one of those who take an optimistic view of the spiritual life of the Metropolis. His own personal experience has been, with his own church and people, that in no part of the country is there such absolute devotion and such pure, unselfish Christian life as in London. But London is not only good, it is growing better. Everything, he said some time ago, is hopeful and encouraging. I believe that every vice is weaker than it was even fifty years ago. The vices of the community are much feebler in their influence. For instance, you don't get now large masses of people who are hopelessly drunk. You get drunkards, but you don't get societies that are habitually drinking, and you don't get the general shamelessness that used to prevail in London fast society, as it is called. The people who are sinful in London now are much more conscious that they are sinful and much more anxious to hide their sin than they used to be. "That proves," Dr. Horton added, "an immense growth of the general spirit of Christianity, and a real rise in the standard of morals."

An attempt on a large scale to introduce English song-birds into British Columbia is at present being made. The Victoria (B. C.) Natural History Society, we learn from Country Life, is taking out a consignment of about 500 birds consisting of 100 pairs of goldfinches, 100 pairs of larks, and fifty pairs of robins. They go by way of New York to Victoria. In accordance with the arrangements which have been made, half of the consignment will be placed in Vancouver and taken care of them until next spring, when they will be distributed throughout the woodlands of the lower mainland. The remainder will be placed in Beacon Hill Park aviary and kept until spring, when they will be given their liberty at various points on Vancouver Island. It will be very interesting to hear if this extensive scheme of acclimatisation proves a success.

Some time ago Dr. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary asked if anyone could tell him in what work one Fitzgerald wrote the phrase. He was the great Panjandrum of the place. Mr. Henry L. Boltwood, principal of the Township High School at Evanston, Illinois, writes to a New York contemporary: I am not sure of Fitzgerald, but the great Panjandrum appears in Miss Edgeworth's Harry and Lucy as a part of a piece of nonsense attributed to the actor Foote. Someone had boasted of his marvellous memory. Foote produced a passage of absurdities, commencing So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie, &c.—so he died, and she very imprudently married the barber, and there were present at the wedding (inter alios) the grand Panjandrum himself, with the little round button on tap." Mr. Boltwood adds that he has always supposed this to be the origin of the word, and that Foote invented it.

Lord Alverston must still entertain a lively recollection of the late Judge Webb, whose action in increasing on appeal the sentence passed by the magistrates on Mr. Alexander Blane, M. P, he had to defend in the House of Commons in 1888. It was a remarkably lively debate, and the Attorney-General as he then was, had to answer a slashing criticism of Judge Webb's action, which Mr. Gladstone described as being in defiance of practice, of policy, of precedent, and totally impossible in England or in Scotland. But the vote went in favour of Judge Webb. Judge Webb was given an amusing nickname arising out of his fondness for horse-riding. Some of his friends called him Cob-Webb for this reason.

From the "Hospital": The death of the Polar bear which has inhabited the Zoological Gardens since 1895 of aneurysm of the aorta is of considerable interest from a pathological point of view. The text-books usually mention syphilis, alcoholism and physical overstrain as the chief causes of aneurysm apart from local injury. In the case of the Polar bear the first two may be safely excluded, and although we are not acquainted with his habits previous to his entry to the Zoo in 1895, his life since that date seems to have been peaceful enough to allow the exclusion of physical overstrain. Therefore some other cause remains to be revealed and this if applicable to the human, may give rise to issues of the highest importance.

A good story of an old crofter who appeared before the Commission to apply for a reduction of rent has just been told at a meeting in Glasgow. The number of cattle on the farm led Sheriff Brand to observe that surely the croft could not be in such a bad way as its owner would seek to show. "Och" replied the old fellow, you should see the bit beasties." What like are they?" queried the Sheriff. "They're as lean, sir as Pharaoh's kine." "How lean was that?" pawkily asked the Sheriff doubtless thinking that he had cornered the applicant. But had he? Not a bit. Like a flash came back the answer "So lean, my lord, that they could only be seen in a vision."

A reward of a shilling a head for the voracious birds cormorants has resulted in the destruction of more than 400 cormorants and an immense increase of small fish in the estuary of the Exe. The cormorant which suggested to Milton a weird simile for Satan—eats it is said twice his own weight of fish every day. Not satisfied with this wholesale destruction, the local Sea fishery authorities are petitioning the County Council to exclude the cormorant from the list of protected birds. No such animosity is felt against sea-gulls, who are handicapped by inability to dive and do not, even on fast-days, confine their fare to fish. Moreover, the gull being much smarter than his name implies, now finds an easy if disreputable livelihood by cadging from sentimental Londoners.

An interesting litte story is told of the recent visit paid by the German Empress to Ziegenhals, in Silesia, after the terrible inundations which have caused such distress there. Her Majesty was faultlessly dressed but with great simplicity and this fact made such an impression on a working man in the crowd that he said loudly as he turned away 'I'm going straight home to tear the flowers out of my girls' hats.

The farewell tour which Madame Patti is making through the States is likely to be memorable from more than one point of view. The great prima donna has managed to insure her voice for the trip. If she cannot sing at any one concert she is to receive £1,0 0. At the same time the singer has insured her voice for the whole trip in the sum of £10,000 the money to be paid in the not very probable contingency of total and permanent loss of voice. Madame Patti too is wearing a new dress on each occasion and as she is to sing at sixty concerts in all, her Paris dressmaker who has received the order will stand to pocket handsomely by the little transaction. The dresses have been made according to the climate in which she will be singing—of lighter material for the South and heavier for the North.

Yuan-shi-kai, the Viceroy of Chi-li, has imported from Germany, the Tientsin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs, nine motors for presentation to the Dowager-Empress of China. They have already arrived at Tientsin, and will run between Peking and the Summer Palace.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
[illegible] CAMERON, [illegible] } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
[illegible]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... ,, 400,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.

Mr. Giovanni D'Nesi, of Parkside, South Australia, tells you how this may be done. He sends his photograph also.

"In this warm and debilitating climate I believe nearly every one needs a good tonic. For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its curative power in cooling the blood in hot weather and in toning up the whole system. It is a wonderful medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills are Liver Pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

Benger's Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering Milk with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of Digestion by INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Among the many teachers of French that the King had as a young man, is numbered a French Count, who is stillliving. This gentleman was really employed to put the finishing touches to the King's knowledge of French, which, as most readears know, is now well-nigh perfect. One day he referred to the use of the indicative after the verb 'esperer'. This verb as students will remember, is an exception to the rule that the subjuntive is employed in French after verbs expressing the feelings. The Prince—as he then was—at once exclaimed, "Yes, I must remember. That is a mistake I always make"

Many years after, another trait of the King's was brought out by an accidental meeting with the Count. I refer to his well-known good memory. The Count had heard that the King was to land at Marseilles, where he then happenned to be. So he went down to the quay. Even amongst the crowd that had assembled, the King picked out his old teacher and called out to him : "Esperer, I remember !

By the way, when it fell to Mme. Loubet's lot to be taken in to dinner by his Majesty the King saw that she was intensely nervous. No one knows better than he how to put people at their case, and Mme. Loubet soon ventured a timid remark as to Queen Alexandra's health and general welfare, followed by inquiries as to the King's children. The King responded in his usual genial manner, and Mme. Loubet, still terror-stricken asked : And what will your Majesty make of your son ? I hope to make him King of England some day, replied the King. And despite her nervousness the good lady could not but laugh at the quick answer. So says the story as I hear it, It ought to be true.

As I go to press, "says" M.A,P. I hear of the death of lord Rowton at a moment when I have neither space nor time to write of him as I would wish. He was, of course Dizzy's secretary and confidential friend, and as Monty Corry, was for years one of the institution of London Society. Indeed, until nearly the end, Lord Rowton was one of the most popular dinersout, and was ever the best of good reconteurs. How alse could he be, when one recalls the old cartoon that represented him supporting Dizzy on his arm, with the significant legend, "Power and Place" ?

Of Lord Rowton's philanthropic work in later years I need not now speak though I may revert to it next week. Yet I may mention one story, told by Mr. Escott, which attracted me when I was dealing with that able writer's book, King Edward and His Court, last June. It was a forecast of the man who was to found the Rowton Houses as asylums for the distressed. There had been a disastrous fire in Clerkenwell, which, left a large number of very poor people, homeless and destitute. There is something grotesque, and yet something not without pathos, in the method in which Monty Corry set about relieving this distress. Fitted with a strong leathern girdle from which depended two enormous pockets, he drove to Downing Street to see his chief. In Heavan's name what is this ? was the exclamation of surprised salute. I am going, replied the secretary, to distribute largesse of copper and silver to the Clerkenwell sufferers. I have a handsome waiting below ; when I have placed some small change in these pockets I shall drive off. As may be seen to-day from the files of the illustated newspapers, commented Mr. Escott, the most gracious apperition amid the smoking ruines and charred homesteads on the spot of the outrage was a beautifully dressed young gentleman, with a girdle round his silk-faced frock coat, distributing benedictions and small change to hungry and grateful recipients at the East End.

Poor John Robinson ! you heard everywhere in South African circles the other day when the cable had flashed over the bad news that independent Natal's first Premier had gone at last, after his long years of suffring. A great journalist and a great man was Sir John Robinson, whose like will not be found again very easily in South Africa, Just before Natal was given its new constitution, ten years ago. Sir John had occasion to visit London, and when he passed from the steamer to the train at Southampton, a prophetic writing on the wall—or rather on the side of a reserved carriage—caught his eye : Reserved for the Natal Premier. To many this did not seem a probable development at the time, but the man who wrote it, by way of a joke, knew the soundness of his tip. It slightly embarrassed the distinguished Durban editor for the moment, but he became Premier as soon as matters were settled under the new regime.

The many friends of young Lord Boringdon were greatly relieved to hear of his escape from the wreck of the Ovalau at Lord Howe Island,and no doubt he will now hurry home to his friends, as he has had enough of adventure in the South Seas to last him for some time. After a comprehensive tour of Australia, Lord Boringdon was induced to have a run over the Solomon Islands, and as he has proved himself an observant student, he will no doubt have something interesting to say about that wild and picturesque region and its people. These latter have only of late years given up the habit of dishing white visitors to the islands, and like the Fijians, they are apparently beginning to realise that there is more fun and value to be got out of the European invader by letting him alone to run about the place than by eating him. There is a line of steamers running now from Sydney to the Solomons, and the islands will doubtless soon become a favourite resort of tourists who like breaking new ground.

The negotiator of the Durand Agreement with the astute Abdure Rahman Khan of Kabul, for six years British Minister at the Court of the Shah, and for more than three years Ambassador at Madrid. Sir Mortimer Durand, will take with him to Washington a fine diplomatic record for which—as was pointed out in "M. A. P. s' Society columns last weak—he was trained in the Indian political service. He has just the qualities which appeal to Brother Jonathan, and is certain to gain great popularity across the water.

Sir Mortimer is fond of sport, and will, no doubt, take with him to Washington many of his Indian shooting trophies. Chief among these are an enormous skin and head of a Bengal tiger, the story of whose death he often tells. As the jungle was too thick for elephants to be used. Sir Mortimer was armed with both an Empress rifle and an eight-bore. The latter weapon he had never used, and when the tiger came on he expected to have dropped him dead by the steady aim he took with it. But the brute rushed on for thirty yards at full gallop and SirMortimer thought he had missed aim. From his coign of vantage, in the the fork of a tree he fired with the Empress rifle, into the brute's back, and this time he fell. When the tiger was skinned, it was found that the eight-bore bullet had raked it from the chest to the end of its body. It was evidently well endowed with the feline capacity for surviving .

I Think, writes Mr. J. S. Evers-Swindell, that Sir William Treloar is wrong in stating that Dr. Jelf was head of the A. division at King's College School in 1854. Dr. Mayor was the head, and Dr. Jelf, the father of the present judge, principal of King's College. It is quite correct about Jack Fernley, but still there was another side to his character ; he was good hearted at bottom, as I found out. I think I was in the same class in the B division with Sir William.

The 'London Gazette' lately stated that HisMajesty has been pleased to grant by Letters Patent the ancient Barony of Fauconbeg to Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough, and the ancient Barony of Darcy (de Knayth to Violet Ida Evelyn, Countess of Powis. The Countess of Yarborough was the elder daughter of the twelfth Baron Conyers, and at his death in 1888 became co-heiress to the Barony of Conyers, which was called out of abeyance in her favour in 1892. She also inherited estates which are believed to be worth some £[illegible]0,000 a year. Curiously enough the Conyers title has constantly gone through the female line ; indeed for some time the title was merged in that of the Dukedom of Leeds owing to the marriage of Amelia ninth holder of the title with the fifth Duke of Leeds. Her only son being childless the title and estates passed to her nephew Mr. Sackville Lane Fox who became the twelfth Baron Conyers in 1859.

The Japanese Army has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. All male Japanese subjects of the age of seventeen to forty are liable to Military service. The Army is composed of the Imperial Guard, the twelve divisions, Taiwan (Formosa) garrison, gendarmerie, the reserves, the landwehr, and the depot. The following shows the total strength of the Imperial Army on December 31, 1900, no more recent statement having been published : Officers, 11,611 ; men, 457,480. These figures include the reserves.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

PEARS

Soapmakers

By Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

The KING and QUEEN

LIPTONS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,

A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S:

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

There was a young man from afar!
Who said, "I love a Cigar."
A friend who was wise
Said "Buy DRESSELHUYS";
And he bought one, and
Shouted "Hurrah!"

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House St., Calcutta.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap

(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said :—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

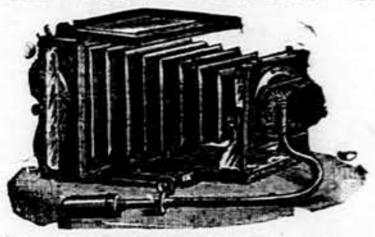
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

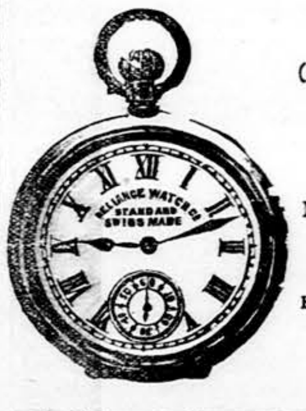
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.



RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.,

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.

All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years

Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

☞ Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

The "ENSIGN."

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model	,, £6 10 0
De Luxe Model	,, £10 10 0
Roll Film Model	,, £6 17 6

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watches in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch, which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.

THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 size

In Open face cases

Nickel Silver case	20" guard's size	...	Rs. 22-0
,, ,, ,,	18" medium size	...	,, 20-0
,, ,, ,,	16" small size	...	,, 23-0
Sterling Silver case	18" medium size	...	,, 30-0
,, ,, ,,	16" small size	...	,, 30-0

THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size

In Nickel Silver Case		In Sterling Silver Case	
Open face ...	Rs. 22-8 each	Open face ...	Rs. 34 each
Hunting ...	,, 25-0 ,,	Hunting ...	,, 38 ,,
Half-hunting ...	,, 28-0 ,,	Half-hunting ..	,, 42 ,,

In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25

THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size,

In Open Face	Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 30
,, ,,	Sterling Silver Case ...	,, 45

THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.

Open Face	Nickel Silver Case	Rs. 32
,,	Sterling ,, ,,	,, 50
Hunting	,, ,, ,,	,, 54
Half-hunting	,, ,, ,,	,, 57

They are substantial, though not too bulky ; the cases are practically, dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.

Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 38 giving particulars abant the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.

WEST END WATCH CO.

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,
(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

32, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

FOR Xmas Cards.

THE
Children's
CONTAINING
TWELVE
CHARMING
Box
Christmas & New Year Cards
ONE RUPEE. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

THE COURT BOX.

NINE ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
Price, Re. 1-8.

FAIR MESSAGES.

Sixteen selected Xmas and New Year's Cards.
Price, Re. 1-0.

ASTIS BEAUTIES.

A special series in BLACK AND WHITE 7 Christmas Cards.
Price, Rs. 2-6 per box.

THE GRAPHIC XMAS ANNUAL.

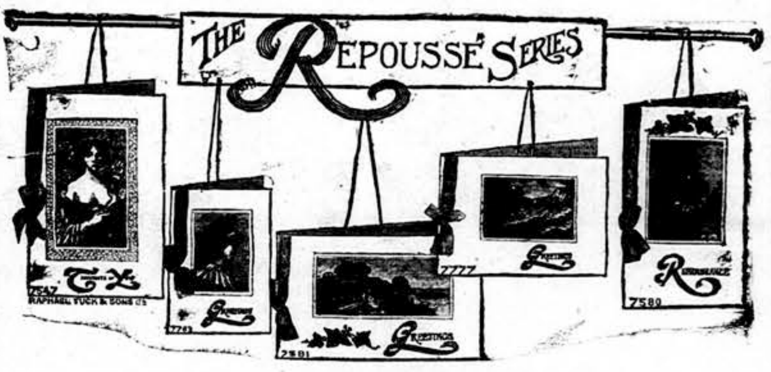
With two splendid colored plates, one entitled "A Rude Awakening," and the other "His Majesty the King."

Price, Re. 1.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS XMAS ANNUAL

with one large coloured plate, entitled "The Ship in Sight" from the original by Marcus Stone.

Price, Re. 1.



BLACK AND WHITE XMAS ANNUAL

With four very pretty Plates. The best Annual of the season.
WITH 4 PLATES, PRICE, RE. 1.

SINGLE XMAS CARDS.

A LARGE SELECTION.
PRICE, As. 10, 12, Re. 1-8, & 1-12 Each.

THE TRIUMPH PACKET.

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
12 CARDS FOR As. 4.

PEARS' XMAS ANNUAL

With three colored Plates entitled—

"A Healthy asppetite" from the original painting by H. Dendy Sadler.

"Playmates," from the original by E. Munier.

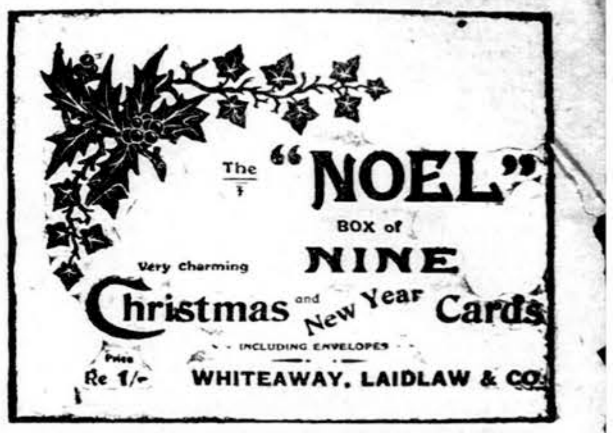
"A hearty welcome," from the original by Edgar Bundy, R. A.

PRICE AS. 8.

HOLLY LEAVES XMAS ANNUAL

With one large colored plate, a descriptive battle picture, entitled "What will they say in England," from the original, by R. Hillingford.

PRICE, RE. 1.



THE "ORIENT" PACKET

SIXTEEN XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR ANNAS 8.

"SWEET THOUGHTS" PACKET XMAS AND NEW CARDS.

Box of 12 good folding cards for RS. 2.

"FRIENDSHIP'S TOKEN"

A box of six specially selected cards
Price, Re. 1-0.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT)

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down these fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

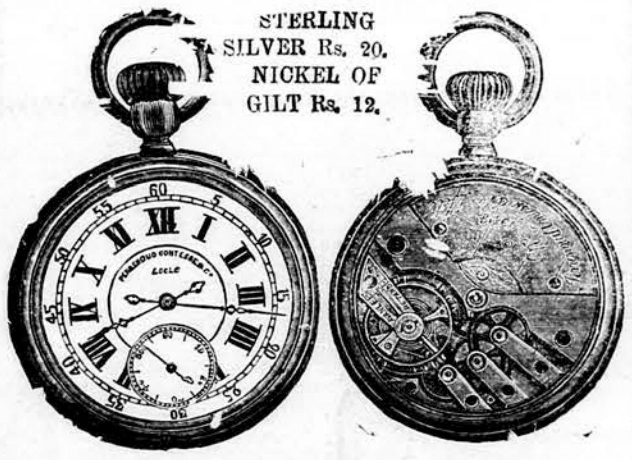
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Solo Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.



STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action o the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

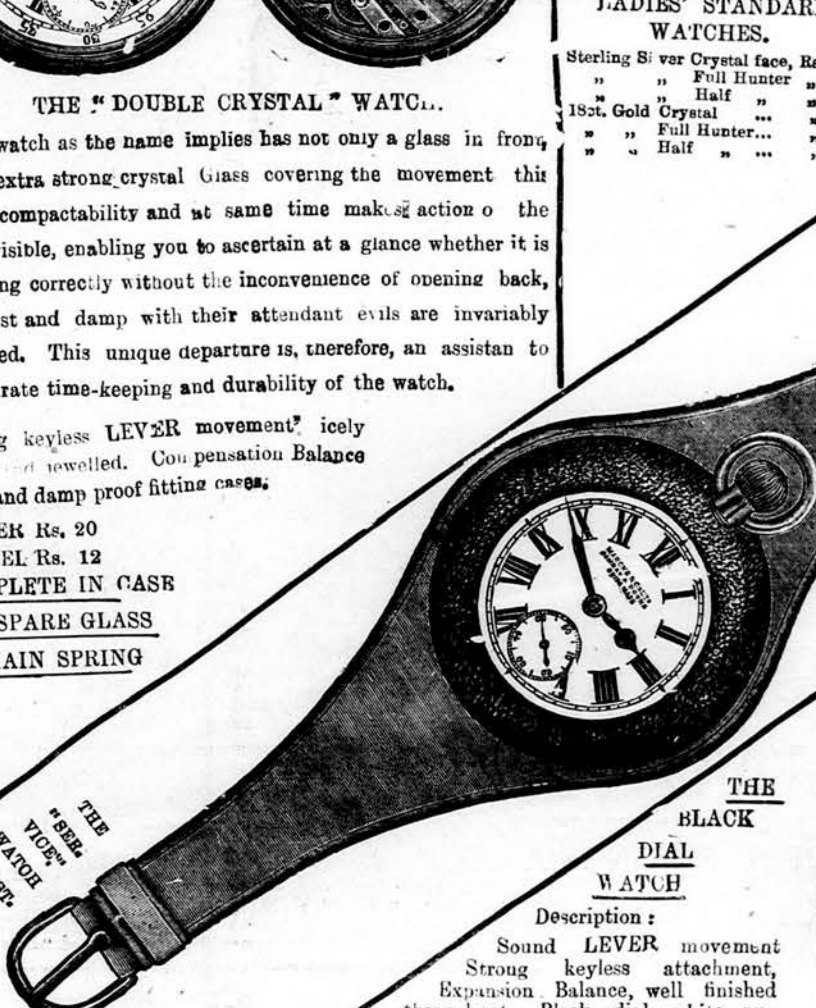
Sterling Silver	Crystal face,	Rs.	40
"	" Full Hunter	"	45
"	" Half	"	50
18ct. Gold	Crystal	...	"	150
"	" Full Hunter...	"	185
"	" Half	" ...	"	190

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER:

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25



Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

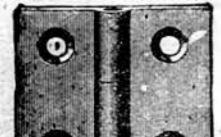
MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

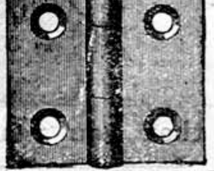
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES
PREPARED BY DISSOLVING IN WATER ONLY
1/6, 2/6 & 11/-

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

GOLD & CO.'S





BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.